THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,068
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
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HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
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of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
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PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; also THE ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of shades.
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get in short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage then and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

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F. A. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck.
JOHNSTON,
SHOEMAKER & BUCK,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Pa.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
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COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the PRINCIPAL CITIES
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TRANSACTED.
Accounts Solicited.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier
Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
CLOTHING,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
NEW GOODS RECEIV'D WEEKLY
AND ALWAYS SOLD AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
☞ CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE when Goods are not desired.
J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.
Carrolltown, March 19 1880.-tf.

FREIDHOFF'S BLOCK,
HIGH STREET.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
EBENSBURG, PA.,
HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27.'73.]

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN, $1.50 a year, in advance.

Look! Look! See! See!
JUST RECEIVED:
A LARGE AND NOBBY LINE OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Also, a Full Stock of
CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
IN ENDLESS VARIETY. OUR LINE OF
OVERCOATS
CANNOT BE BEATEN FOR QUALITY, MAKE-UP AND PRICE.
We have also received a large and complete line of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Hats, Caps, Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.
—AT THE—
Young America Clothing House,
Corner 11th Avenue and 11th Street,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
ALTOONA, PA.,
N. B.—Do not fail to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are acknowledged to be the cheapest house in Blair county. [Sept. 24, 1880.-tf.]

STILL LATER AND BETTER!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!
While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS
AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.
Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.
Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock
BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,
which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the
BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.
☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,
N. J. FREIDHOFF.
High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

NOW the LOUD WELKIN RINGS
WITH THE NEWS THAT IT BRINGS
OF SOME VERY GOOD THINGS
FOR THE FOLKS OF CHEST SPRINGS.
In other words, and to be more explicit, there is great rejoicing among the people of Northeastern Cambria at the opening in Chest Springs, at what is known as the "Old Pump Corner," or Douglass Property, of a
New Store by S. B. Corn & Co.,
Which every farmer and resident in the neighborhood should patronize, as the proprietors are determined to sell at the lowest Altoona prices for either cash or country produce. They will keep a
GOOD STOCK OF VARIOUS KIND OF GOODS
For ladies, gents and children, and can obtain from their store in Altoona at short notice any style or quality of Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., that may be desired.
One Room has been fitted up and filled exclusively with
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and other Furnishing Goods
For men and boys, while the other Room is devoted to
LADIES' GOODS OF ALL KIND,
Embracing everything in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, such as Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for ladies and children, Ribbons, Ruches, Notions, &c., &c.
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL
Is hereby extended to young and old, rich and poor, grave and gay, all of whom will be accommodated with the best bargains ever offered in Northern Cambria, no matter whether they bring the cash or come prepared to exchange wool, hides, chickens, butter, eggs, or other desirable produce, at the highest market rates, for first-class merchandise at the lowest Altoona city prices.
REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE:
CORN & CO.'S BRANCH STORE,
Chest Springs, Cambria Co., Pa
S. B. CORN & CO., Proprietors. - - - S. M. DOUGLASS, Salesman.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GROCERS SELL ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S
FAMILY CHOCOLATE!
An article superior in quality and lower in price than any other in the market. A prominent and experienced New York physician gives it as his opinion that chocolate is preferable to tea or coffee, because it adds strength to the body, new life to the exhausted brain, quiets the nervous system, harmonizes the workings of the digestive organs, and gives purity to the blood.
For a superfine confection, ask your confectioner for our Sweet Spiced Vanilla Chocolate. Aschenbach & Miller, 3d and Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK AGENTS is selling our two *splendidly illustrated* books, Life of
GEN. HANCOCK written by his *life-long friend*, Hon. J. W. FORNEY (an author of *national fame*), *highly endorsed* by Gen. Hancock, the *party leaders* and press; also, Life of
GEN. GARFIELD by his comrade-in-arms and *personal friend*, Gen. J. S. Brisbin (an author of *wide celebrity*), also *strongly endorsed*. Both official, *immensely* popular, selling over 10,000 a week!! *Agents* making $10 a *day!* Outfits 50c. each. For best books and terms address quick HUBBARD BROS., Publis'rs, Pa.

De Golyer Garfield's "Pinafore" Song.

When I was a boy I scarce went to school,
But bossed the career of a towpath mule;
I urged him from spring till late in the fall
To pull a big boat on the raging canawl.
My urging that mule was so ef-fi-ci-ent,
That now I'm a candidate for President.

I rolled up my trousers as high as could be
And relied on that mule to educate me;
I soon learned many of his tricks and ways,
Which helped me much at the counting in of Hayes.
At the counting in I was such an in-stru-ment,
That now I'm a candidate for President.

As older I grew, to religion I turned,
The ways of the pious I speedily learned;
I learned to preach, and I learned to pray,
And learned to hide what I carried away.
This learning I used with such good intent,
That now I'm a candidate for President.

I went to the war, and came home again,
But stayed long enough to write myself "Gen."
When bullets were flying about so free,
I though that Congress would better suit me.
That Congress suited was ev-i-dent,
For now I'm a candidate for President.

When I held the strings of the public purse,
I might have done better, but not much worse;
I grabbed at the left, and grabbed at the right,
And never missed a job that came in sight.
My grabbing was known as so ex-cel-lent
That now I'm a candidate for Presdent.

My party I saved from sudden perdition
By counting in Hayes to his present position,
And now his successor I'll be, no doubt,
Unless the people shall count me out.
My chances, I fear, are not worth a cent,
Although I'm a candidate for President.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FIRST OFFENCE.

TEMPER JUSTICE WITH MERCY.

In the cheerful dining-room of my bachelor friend Stevenson, a select party was assembled to celebrate his birthday. A very animated discussion had been carried on for some time as to whether the first deviation from integrity should be treated with severity or leniency. Various were the opinions and numerous the arguments brought forward to support them. The majority appeared to lean to the side of "Crush all offences in the bud," when a warm-hearted old gentleman exclaimed:

"Depend upon it, more young people are lost to society from a first offence being treated with injudicious severity than from the contrary extreme. Not that I would pass over even the slightest deviation from integrity, either in word or deed—that would certainly be mistaken kindness; but on the other hand, neither would I punish with severity an offence committed perhaps under the influence of temptation—temptation, too, that we ourselves may have thoughtlessly placed in the way, in such a manner as to render it irresistible. For instance, a lady hires a servant; the girl has hitherto borne a good character, but it is her first place; her honesty has never yet been put to the test. Her mistress, without thinking of the continual temptations to which she is exposing a fellow creature, is in the habit of leaving small sums of money, generally coppers, lying about in her usual sitting-room. After a while she begins to think that these sums are not always found exactly as she left them. Suspicion falls on the girl, whose duty it is to clean the room every morning. Her mistress, however, thinks she will be quite convinced before she brings forward her accusation. She counts the money carefully at night, and the next morning some is missing. No one has been in the room but the girl; her guilt is evident. Well, what does her mistress do? Why, she turns the girl out of the house at an hour's notice; cannot, in conscience, give her a character; tells all her friends how dreadfully distressed she is: declares there is nothing but ingratitude to be met with among servants; laments over the depravity of human nature; and never dreams of blaming herself for her wicked—yes, it is wicked—thoughtlessness in thus constantly exposing to temptation a young ignorant girl; one, most likely, whose mind, if not enveloped in total darkness, has only an imperfect twilight knowledge, whereby to distinguish right from wrong. "At whose door, I ask," continued he, growing warmer, "will the sin lie, if that girl sinks into the lowest depths of vice and misery? Why, at the door of her who, after placing temptation in her very path, turned her into the pitiless world, deprived of that which constituted her only means of obtaining her honest livelihood—her character; and that without one effort to reclaim her, without affording a single opportunity of retrieving the past and regaining by future good conduct the confidence of her employer."

"There is, I fear, too much in what you say," remarked our benevolent host, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation; "and it reminds me of a circumstance that occurred in the earlier part of my life, which, as it may serve to illustrate the subject you have been discussing, I will relate." There was a general movement of attention; for it was a well-known fact that no manufacturer in the town was surrounded with so many old and faithful servants as our friend Stevenson.

"In the outset of my business career," said he, "I took into my employment a young man to fill the situation of under-clerk; and according to a rule which I had laid down, whenever a stranger entered my service, his duties were of a nature to involve as little responsibility as possible, until a sufficient time had elapsed to form a correct estimate of his character. This young man, whom I shall call Smith, was of a respectable family. He had lost his father, and had a mother and sister in some way dependent upon him. After he had been a short time in my employment, it happened that my confidential clerk, whose duty it was to receive the money from the bank for the payment of wages, being prevented by an unfortunate circumstance from attending at the proper time, sent the sum required by Smith. My confidence was so great in my head clerk, who had been long known to me, that I was not in the habit of regularly counting the money when brought to me; but as on one occasion it had passed through other hands I thought it right to do so. Therefore calling Smith back as he was leaving my counting-house, I desired him to wait a few minutes, and proceeded to ascertain whether it was quite correct. Great was my surprise and concern on finding that there was a considerably deficiency.

"'From whom,' said I, 'did you receive this money?'

"He replied, 'From Mr. ——,' naming my confidential clerk.

"'It is strange,' said I, looking steadily at him. 'But this money is incorrect, and it is the first time that I have found it so.' He changed countenance and his eye fell before mine; but he answered with tolerable composure 'that it was as he had received it.'

"'It is in vain,' I replied, 'to attempt to impose upon me, or to endeavor to cast suspicion upon one whose character for the strictest honesty and undeviating integrity is so well established. Now, I am perfectly convinced that you have taken this money, and that at this moment it is in your possession; and I think the evidence against you would be thought sufficient to justify me in immediately dismissing you from my service. But you are a very young man; your conduct has, I believe, been hitherto perfectly correct, and I am willing to afford you an opportunity of redeeming the past. All knowledge of this matter rests between ourselves. Candidly confess, therefore, the error of which you have been guilty; restore what you have so dishonestly taken; endeavor by your future good conduct to deserve my confidence and respect, and this circumstance shall never transpire to injure you.'

"The poor fellow was deeply affected. In a voice almost inarticulate with emotion he acknowledged his guilt, and said that, having frequently seen me receive the money without counting it, on being trusted with it himself the idea had flashed across his mind that he might easily abstract some without incurring suspicion, or at all events without there being sufficient evidence to justify it; that, being in distress, the temptation had proved stronger than his power of resistance and he had yielded.

"'I cannot now,' he continued, 'prove how deeply your forbearance has touched me: time alone can show that it has not been misplaced.' He left me to resume his duties.

"Days, weeks and months passed away, during which I scrutinized his conduct with the greatest anxiety, while at the same time I carefully guarded against any appearance of suspicious watchfulness, and with delight I observed that so far my experiment had succeeded. The greatest regularity and attention—the utmost devotion to my interests—marked his business habits, and this without display; for his quiet and humble deportment was from that time remarkable.

"At length, finding his conduct invariably marked by the utmost openness and plain dealing, my confidence in him was so far restored that, on a vacancy occurring in a situation of greater trust and emolument than the one he had hitherto filled, I placed him in it, and never had I the slightest reason to repent of the part I had acted toward him. Not only had I the pleasure of reflecting that I had, in all probability, saved a fellow-creature from a continued course of vice and consequent misery, and afforded him the opportunity of becoming a respectable and useful member of society, but I had gained for myself an indefatigable servant—a faithful and constant friend. For years he served me with the greatest fidelity and devotion. His character for rigid, nay even scrupulous honesty, was so well known that 'as honest as Smith' became a proverb among his acquaintances. One morning I missed him from his accustomed place, and upon inquiry learned that he was detained at home by indisposition. Several days elapsed, and still he was absent; and upon calling at his house to inquire after him, I found the family in great distress on his account. His complaint had proved typhus fever of a malignant kind. From almost the commencement of his attack he had, as his wife (for he had been some time married) informed me, lain in a state of total unconsciousness, from which he had roused only to the ravings of delirium, and that the physician gave little hope of his recovery. For some days he continued in the same state; at length a message was brought me, saying that Mr. Smith wished to see me, the messenger adding that Mrs. Smith hoped I would come as soon as possible, for she feared her husband was dying. I immediately obeyed the summons.

"On entering his chamber I found the whole of his family assembled to take farewell of him they so tenderly loved. As soon as he perceived me, he motioned for me to approach near to him, and taking my hand in both of his, he turned towards me his dying countenance, full of gratitude and affection, and said, 'My dearest master, my best earthly friend, I have sent for you, that I may give you the thanks and blessing of a dying man for all your goodness to me. To your generosity and mercy I owe it that I leave to my children a name unsullied by crime, that in after years the blush of shame shall never tinge their cheeks at the memory of their father.' 'Oh God!' he continued, 'thou who hast meted unto others, do thou mete unto him.' Then turning to his family he said: 'My beloved wife and children, I entrust you without fear to the care of that Heavenly parent who hast said, "Leave the fatherless children unto me, and I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me." 'And you, my dear master, will I know be to them as you have to me—a guide, protector and friend.' 'That,' continued the old man, looking on us with glistening eyes, 'though mixed with sorrow, was one of the happiest moments of my life. As I stood by the bedside of the dying man, and looked around upon his children growing up virtuous, intelligent and upright, respecting and honoring, as much as they loved, their father; when I saw his wife, though overcome with grief for the loss of a tender and beloved husband, yet sorrowing not as one without hope, but even in that moment of agony deriving comfort in the belief that she should meet him again in that world where

"Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown—

when I listened to his fervent expression of gratitude, and saw him calmly awaiting the inevitable stroke, trusting in the mercy of God, and at peace with his fellow men; and when I thought what the reverse of all this might have been—crime, misery, a disgraceful and dishonored life, perhaps a shameful and violent death, had I yielded to the first impulses of indignation, I felt a happiness which no words can express. We are told that there is more joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance. With such a joy as we may imagine theirs did I rejoice over poor Smith, as I closed his eyes, and heard the attendant minister, in fervent tones, exclaim, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'

"My friends, I am an old man. During a long and eventful career in business, I have had intercourse with almost every variety of temper and disposition, and with many degrees of talent, but I have never found reason to swerve from the principle with which I set out in life, to 'temper justice with mercy.'"

Such was the story of our friend. And I believe there was not one in that company but returned home more disposed to judge leniently of the failures of his fellow creatures, and as far as lay in his power, to extend to all who might fall into temptation that mercy which, under similar circumstances, he would wish shown to himself, feeling "that it is more blessed to save than to destroy."

THE ICE MOCCASINS.

Did you ever hear how the hunter who was taken prisoner by the Indians showed them how to skate? No? Then its just as good as new.

It was a hundred years ago, in the old pioneer days. Away up at the northern end of the great lakes a bold hunder and trapper made his camp. He hunted for sport in the summer and trapped for fur in the fall and river. He knew every river and creek, every hill and valley in the great woods, better than you know the streets of the town; and he had studied the cunning ways and bright tricks of the beaver, otter, mink and martin, until he knew just where and how to set traps for them. He bought a good many skins from the Indians who lived near; and early every year he would take a large load of them to the nearest trading-post to sell—bringing back powder and lead, with teas, sugar, and other good things for the table. The hunter's life isn't half so fine as the story books make it; but old Thomas Judson—for that was his name—enjoyed it better than any other.

In the winter he had to wear snow shoes in going through the woods to visit his traps; and one year he brought back a pair of skates that he thought would be handy when the ice was clear. And very handy he found them at such times as he could skate a dozen miles as easy as he could walk two, and the pack on his back never seemed so light as when he had his steel shoes on, and could skim along the glassy surface of some lake or river.

One very cold, clear day, when the ice was good, he went to visit some mink traps, almost twenty miles north of the cabin. He skated to near the spot, along the shore of the lake, and then took off his skates and put on his snow shoes to travel over the deep snow a mile or so into the woods. He knew that an Indian tribe from Canada had come down to make war on those who lived near him, but he never thought they would trouble him.

All at once his dog Bruno, that had been running ahead on a deer track, stopped, sniffed the air, bristled up angrily and began to growl; and before Thomas could carry his rifle to his shoulder he was surrounded by a dozen howling Indians, who sprang from their hiding-place in the thicket, brandishing their tomahawks and yelling like mad.

The old man was brave, but he wasn't a fool; and instead of showing fight against such odds, he laid down his rifle and folded his arms. He could talk but little Indian, and they could even speak less English; but by signs and motions he made out to let them know that he wasn't on the war path but after furs. The Indians threatened no harm when they found him peaceful, but were much interested in his arms and dress, for they hadn't at that time seen many white men. The snow-shoes they knew all about, for you know the Indians invented them; but the skates puzzled them. A thought seemed to occur to the hunter as he saw their curiosity, for his gray eye twinkled merrily. "Ice moccasin," he said, putting a skate on his foot, and then he made with his hands the gliding motion that the feet take in skating. "Ugh!" grunted the Indian chief, pointing to the narrow blade of the skate, and shaking his head. As plain as looks could do it he made the hunter understand that he wasn't green enough to believe that anybody could stand up on those things. As they were near the ice Thomas proposed to fasten them on a young brave for trial.

The Indians welcomed the plan with glee, for, though savages, they were great lovers of sport. Selecting the bravest and swiftest young fellow, the chief bade him stick out his feet, which he did rather suspiciously. The skates were soon strapped on, and the young buck helped to his feet. The ice was like glass, and as he started to move you know what happened; his feet flew out from under him, and down he came with a crack! Such shouts of laughter as the rest sent up! The young fellow was gritty and scrambled up to try it again, but with the same result.

The chief now signaled to the hunter to show them how the things worked. Thomas fastened on the skates with great care, picked up his rifle and used it as a cane, pretending to support himself. He moved about awkwardly, fell down, got up and stumbled around, the Indians all the time laughing and capering at the sport. Gradually Thomas stumbled a little farther away, whirling about, and making believe it was very hard work to keep his balance, until he was near the point where the smooth ice lake stretched miles and miles away.

Suddenly gathering himself up he grasped his rifle firmly, gave a war whoop as wild as the Indians' own and dashed up the lake like an arrow, skating as he had never skated before. If he had disappeared in the air the Indians could not have been more astonished. Of course they couldn't hope to catch him, over the glassy ice, and they stood gaping after him, wondering more and more at the magic "ice moccasins." Nothing pleased old Thomas more in after-years than to tell how he fooled the redskins.

LEARN A TRADE.—One of the evils of to-day is the evil disposition of parents to make professional men out of their boys. Every boy who is a graduate of the high school, or in fact of any other school, is regarded as a model of intelligence by his fond and affectionate parents, and is at once set down for one of the learned professions, which, in nine cases out of ten, he is totally unfitted for, and eventually his is a miserable existence. The boys should learn trades. What we need in this country is intelligent mechanics. A good mechanic is far better off than a one-horse lawyer or doctor. The trouble nowadays is that the young men are desirous of commencing business where their fathers left off. They seem to regard all kinds of trades as menial. They would rather stand behind a counter at a salary of three dollars a week than earn fifteen behind a mechanic's bench. This is all wrong. The tendency of this false pride is to make professional loafers out of our boys. A boy who has learned a trade has a capital that cannot be taken from him. He is always independent. Parents who have any regard for the welfare of their children will have them to learn trades.

ON the slopes of Amethyst mountain or the Yellowstone park, are exposed at different levels a large number of silicified trees, many being rooted in the position in which they grew, and from twenty to thirty feet in height. Some lying down are of immense size. The series of sandstone and conglomerates in which the trees are imbedded is more than 5,000 feet thick, forming a vertical mile of fossil forests. The wood structure is well preserved. Where cavities have formed by the rotting of the wood, they are filled with crystals of amethyst and quartz.

GARFIELD AND HIS GANG.

Air—The Babies on our Block.

BY CARRICK FERGUS.

Could the shades of the departed great
Come back to know and see
How desecrated are the shrines
Of Truth and Liberty;
How shameless fraud and perjury
Are wielded by the band,
Who loudly sing we want a king
To govern this proud land.

There's Conkling and Jack Logan,
There's Donny Cameron, too;
John Sherman and Jim Blaine of Maine,
Who led this motley crew.
With Mobilier Jimmy Garfield,
That *honest*, briefless man,
Who wants to be—(most anything)
And rule us *if* he can.

They tried it on with "U. S. Grant,"
An *empire* new to found;
But some (weak-knee) backed out you see,
And the scheme fell to the ground.
Then they hunted for another
Most accommodating man,
Who would submit and never quit
Their "*Party*" or their *plan*.

There's Conkling and Jack Logan, etc.

The "bloody shirt" they're airing,
And the "solid South" they show,
They are trumping up dead issues,
But the people see and know
Their efforts mean and shabby tricks,
And in November they will find,
For all their brag and junketing
Garfield far *behind*.

There's Conkling and Jack Logan, etc.

N. Y. Review.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

We find in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Thursday last the following report of an able and exhaustive speech, well worthy of perusal, delivered by Senator Wm. A. Wallace at Fulton Hall, in that city, the night previous:

Mr. Wallace began by recounting the evidences of returning prosperity that are visible on every hand and pointing out the revival of the material interests of the country from the desolating blight that fell upon them in 1873. Business is constantly improving, and times are infinitely better than they were five years ago. The Republican party claims this to be the result of its policy of government, but this pretension is without foundation. Of course wise government is a necessary agent of national prosperity, but the redistribution of the forces of the country constituted the real cause of this renewed life and energy throughout the broad domain of the republic. The laboring man, for whom was only idleness in the great cities, went to the country and turned his hand to the tilling of the soil, and from the ample stores of mother earth drew the nourishment that was necessary to sustain life and supply strength and happiness. All classes of the people knew that to better their condition thrift, economy, prudence were requisite, and it was by the exercise of these that the republic was restored to the position of progress and growth. Not by the fiat of legislative and executive will, but by their own nerved right arm, did the American people again vindicate their title to be regarded as a free and independent nation. [Applause.]

Ask our adversaries where we would stand to-day if the people of this country had been a generation of spendthrifts instead of a people of frugality and enterprise. Their claim to have been the agency will not bear the test of criticism and scrutiny. For it was no governmental policy that wrought this change for the better in the condition of the country. The people are themselves the governing power and the man or organization or agency that stands in the way will go down before the resistless march of progress. In the clank of the loom, the rattle of the spindle, the busy hum of machinery, the country resumed, and cursed be the hand that would rekindle the embers of sectional strife among a reunited and prosperous people.

The stability of confidence cannot be forced upon the people by legislative enactment. Comfort and happiness at home, by the fireside, produces educational advancement, and following in logical sequence comes intellectual progress; and by these the country is led up to the position to which the God of nations destined it.

Can this condition of business prosperity, intellectual advancement and stability of government be most effectually maintained by nourishing the feeling of party passion and sectional prejudice, by reviving bitter memories, or by endeavoring to restore that unity of sentiment for which so many thousands of lives were sacrificed on many bloody fields? The question is its own answer. You cannot have stability of government, unity of sentiment, by arraying the great sections of our broad land in enmity against each other. Coming out as I do from among the people, I can lay my finger on the public pulse and there detect the throbbings that so clearly indicate the desire of all classes—merchants, mechanics, laboring men—for a restoration of the era of good feeling between all parts of our common country. We all want this, here in our great state, the Keystone of the federal arch, and throughout the sisterhood of commonwealths, the sentiment prevails. The men of Pennsylvania, recognizing the fact that we are designed to be one people, that we have identity of interest with that portion of our land once unhappily arrayed in hostility against the general government, can not afford to stop now and quarrel with the South, where a new race of men has sprung up, making the wilderness there to blossom as the rose, and who are asking us to take their tobacco and cotton, and rice and sugar, and who want to take in exchange our iron and other manufactures. [Prolonged applause.]

The Republican party is a sectional party; it has ceased to be national if it ever was national. There is no Republican party south of Mason and Dixon's line; they don't want any electoral votes from that portion of the country, they don't make any effort to secure them. The Republican leaders seek to array the North against what they choose to term a disloyal solid South, and if they secured any of these "disloyal" states for their party their potent argument would be lost.

The Southern negro has awakened to the fact that he has been put in a position of self-government; he begins to realize the responsibilities that have been put upon him; he has arisen from the degraded position into which unscrupulous and designing Republican politicians and adventurers had forced him; his eyes are opened to his real interests, and as a consequence this colored individual is beginning to vote the Democratic ticket.—He is growing in mental stature and wealth, and the Republican party has discovered that the great experiment of placing the ballot in the hands of the unlettered negro has proved a failure so far as it had been designed as an element of party strength. And party leaders will always discover their mistake when they attempt to govern from the top instead of from the bottom, and thereby ignore the great cardinal truth that man is the unit of free government. [Applause.]

Southern outrages to fire the Northern heart have become useless as Republican stock in trade. Just after the war, indeed, when that party in the South refused to admit the subordination of the military to the civil authority, and rode rough-shod over the natural rights of the people, that portion of the country may have been convulsed with disorders; but a comparison of 1868 with 1880 shows that all these have passed away: that under the beneficent influence of Democratic government and constitutional rule the region has been restored to tranquility, happiness and prosperity; and as a final veto this Republican outrage cry is silenced by the Democratic party's nomination of a Union general for the office of president of the United States.—[Wild cheering.] The bloody shirt has been a failure, as even our friend Blaine admits. Maine has sounded the muster, the day of the general resurrection will come in November. [Great applause.]

Pennsylvania has been wont to be called the Keystone of the national arch, and she must continue to occupy that proud position. As the great workshop of the nation, whose interests as a manufacturing centre are so closely identified with those of the South as a great producing region, it is for her to ... in thunder tones that there must be ... of strife, to stop this senseless Rep... chatter about the traitorous Democ... the North and the unrepentant rebels of the South. Pennsylvania's pocket is directly affected in this matter, and at the ballot-box she will not be found frowning upon the effort that the good people of the country are making to restore unity and good feeling between the sections of a restored Union. Sensible people of all parties agree that this stirring up of old animosities must cease, and they know, too, that the Democratic party propose to govern this country in the fear of God and according to the constitution, when they get it, which they will on the 2d day of November next. [Cheers.]

Mr. Wallace demonstrated that the p... of the Republican party has wrought the destruction of American commerce, and remarking upon the necessity of a change of administration said that change is the law our being; our very physiology undergoes transition in the course of every seven years, ... the operations of nature reveal a continuous course of changes. The same principle applies in the operations of government, the same necessity for a change prevails there, and in a government of the people it is the people who must apply the remedy. The Democratic party is not superior to this common law of nature, and, said Mr. Wallace, when we shall have become in power corrupt and defiled and stink in the nostrils of the people, why kick us out and put the other fellows in. [Applause.]

The Republicans say we can't be trusted with the business interests of the country, and they have sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to Ohio and Indiana to save those commonwealths from the avalanche of Democracy that is sure to sweep over them next month. [Cheers.] Look at the facts. The Democrats have had control of two Congresses; and right along they have been applying the pruning-knife of economy in every branch of the government. Useless expenditures have been lopped off; wholesale stealing has been stopped, and the lobbyist has been driven from the halls of legislation. With all this retrenchment and economy the appropriations have been ample to cover the legitimate expenses of the government, and the interest of the pensioners have been protected.

Mr. Wallace exposed the hollowness of the Republican charge that the Democratic policy is hostile to the material interests of Pennsylvania, and quoted from the record to prove that General Garfield and other Republicans had voted yes when the question of reducing the tariff on manufactured iron was before Congress, but when the poor man's table was attacked Garfield was found among those who sought to raise the tax on coffee, tea and other little home comforts. From the pages of the record the senator again exposed the position of another man, who is a candidate for an important position in the gift of this state, which will be vacant on the 4th of next March. Galusha A. Grow, for whom Lancaster county's Republican candidates for the Legislature are instructed to vote for United States Senator, advocated on the floor of the House the free trade doctrines of David Wilmot, whose pupil he was, just as Garfield reflected the views of Joshua R. Giddings, the Ohio free trader, whom he succeeded in Congress. Let those Republicans who are charging home upon the Democracy principles hostile to Pennsylvania first remove the sin from before their own door before they attack ours. The record of Garfield and Grow will show very clearly where they stand upon this question of tariff, about which our Republican friends are making so much ado.

The Republican bugaboo of rebel claims, which sensible people always laughed at, has disappeared before the ringing utterances of Gen. Hancock's recent letter. [Applause.]

In 1876 Mr. Tilden was elected president of the United States by a majority of a quarter of a million of the American people. [Prolonged applause.] That decision was reversed by the partisan vote of an electoral tribunal. The Democratic party is the party of peace, and in order to preserve the business of the country submitted for the time being to the indignity that had been put upon it and upon the American people, bided its time, and now comes before the great tribunal of the public and indicts the Republican party for the larceny of the presidency of the United States. On this issue, as much as upon any other, it comes before the court of last resort, and the verdict will be rendered in unmistakable terms on the second day of November. [Cheers.]

Senator Wallace's closing words comprised a graphic description of the battle of Gettysburg, where three noble sons of Pennsylvania stood like a wall of adamant against an invading host, and where at the most critical juncture, when the issue hung trembling in the balance, Winfield S. Hancock like a viking hurled back the tide of threatened destruction and saved the commonwealth and the country. [Great cheering.] In the hands of Gettysburg's hero the Democratic party has placed its standard in this campaign, and him we follow to certain victory. [Renewed cheers.] The speaker graphically portrayed the scenes in the Cincinnati convention which culminated in Hancock's nomination, during which he said he felt the inspiration as he now feels it, "Glory to God, we are on the high road to victory."

Senator Wallace retired amid tumultuous applause at the conclusion of his masterly address, which was delivered in the calm, logical and impressive manner that distinguishes all his forensic efforts.

THE TRADITIONS OF THE FATHERS.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Illinois, is happier in his replies to interruptions than is John Sherman. In the midst of his recent speech at Duquoin a colored man in the crowd wanted the speaker to tell what he meant by the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party. Mr. Trumbull took some pains to give the information, and closed by saying:

"Now then, what we mean by going back to the traditions of the fathers is going back to economy, to simplicity in the government, to an honest administration of its affairs, to rescuing the government from the hands of the plunderers; and the traditions of the fathers mean that honest, simple, plain government of equality which was announced by Jefferson that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. [Loud and continued cheering.] And you, my colored friend, I drafted the constitutional amendment that made you free [renewed cheers and waving of hats], and more than that, after that constitutional amendment was adopted and you could not get your civil rights—there were laws in the Southern States that would not allow you to go where you pleased, and to make contracts and enforce them—this hand drew the civil rights bill that protected you in your civil rights. [Renewed cheers.] And now I suppose you will allow some man to come along here to Duquoin and say: 'Oh! these Democrats want to enslave us.' Who made you free? Sumner and Chase and Greeley—were not we the men that did it? And every one of them you came out against, misled by the falsehoods and slanders and lies of parties that go through the community and charge upon the Democratic party that they want to re-establish slavery. Nobody but a fool would believe it."

THE champion idiot of the Republican party turns up under the patronage of the immediate Jewell in a gushing Philadelphian who, having been floored by Gen. Hancock's plain and peremptory declaration as to Southern war-claims that he could not be induced as President "to approve or encourage the payment of such debts, pensions or rewards," solemnly sits up, rubs his eyes and exclaims: "Ah! but then the President is an executive, not a legislative officer; will he refuse to carry out such legislation should such legislation be effected?" Precisely how Congress is to effect legislation without the "approval" of the President, unless the North turns in and rolls up a two-thirds majority for rebel claims over General Hancock's veto, this intelligent mouthpiece of the Republican National Committee will probably ... sion.—*N. Y. World.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - OCT. 8, 1880.

The Sullivan county Greenback convention met at Dushore on Tuesday of last week. It was composed of twelve members, but nobody was nominated for anything, nor was anybody endorsed, for the very satisfactory reason that after a full and free interchange of views it was discovered that the entire dozen were sold for Hancock, and the convention thereupon collapsed.

"No one has thought of asking Garfield to make a declaration against the payment of rebel claims," boasts a Republican paper. No, it isn't necessary to ask Garfield's views on the subject, for his record in Congress is so plain that no man can misunderstand it. He and his party, when it controlled Congress, voted money out of the treasury to pay over one hundred millions of Southern war claims, and will do so again if they ever get a chance.

Grant began his third term campaign for 1884 last week in Ohio, and was assisted by his "Old Guard," Conkling, Logan and Cameron, not Don, but Simon, the "Old Winnebago" himself. They were all at Mentor, the home of Garfield, the man who, as Judge Black in his recent letter says, sought refuge "*in a fundamental falsehood*," or, in other words, committed perjury.—Belknap, Babcock and Boss Shepherd, altho' absent in body, were there in spirit.

Since the days of George Washington, no man has ever been a candidate for President of whom it could be said, as Judge Black has recently said of his personal friend, Jas. A. Garfield, that there was no refuge for him out of his corrupt transactions with Oakes Ames, "*except in a fundamental falsehood*." This is a terrible charge, and if it is not true all that Garfield has to do is to publish the letter Judge Black says he wrote to him when the Poland committee had the Credit Mobilier scandal under investigation. Let him produce it.

Some weeks ago the Johnstown *Tribune*, with its usual disregard of truth, asserted that the Northern Democracy had not furnished very many Union soldiers to the army, but it now thinks better of them and admits "the presence of some Democrats of note in the army who distinguished themselves as commanders," such as "Hancock, Rosecrans, and others." It is also pleased to swallow its former words and to now agree that "there were hundreds (meaning Democrats) also in the ranks who did noble service for the country." All of which is pleasant news and is an important contribution to the true history of the war.

We are sure our readers will bear us out in the assertion that no feature of the Freeman for the past several months has been better sustained or more interesting and instructive than the letters of our good old friend and Philadelphia correspondent, G. Nelson Smith, Esq., who always wields a trenchant pen and has few superiors as a prose or poetic writer. The letter published in this week's issue of our paper is especially noteworthy for the elegance of its diction and the soundness of its doctrine, and hence we are confident it will be perused with more than ordinary interest. Like good wine, Mr. Smith improves with age.

The Supreme Court of this State, Chief Justice Sharswood delivering the opinion, has reversed the high-handed action of Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, in disbarring Messrs. Stineman and Hensel, members of the bar of that county, for having criticized in their paper, the *Intelligencer*, his judicial conduct in the trial of a criminal case before him several months ago. This decision of the highest Court in the State was universally anticipated, and Judge Patterson has not only been taught that lawyers as editors have certain rights which he is bound to respect, but has been very flatly told that his star chamber proceeding was hasty, ill-advised and contrary to the laws of the commonwealth.

In 1872, when Horace Greely was the Democratic nominee for President, it was constantly urged against him by the Republican papers, just as it is now against Hancock, that his election would imperil the business interests of the country. "If you want the country to be prosperous, keep the Republican party in power," was the parrot cry then as it is now. Well, Greely was not elected, but Grant was, and in less than one year after that, and with the Republican party in full power in all the branches of the government, a panic struck the country that paralyzed its business, followed by a financial crisis that only ended when the Democratic party got control and power in Congress.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday last puts the following words in the mouth of an Alabama lawyer named McCaa, who, with Senator Wallace, addressed a Democratic meeting in Lancaster on the previous Wednesday: "We fought as best we could. I acknowledge we were beaten. I am sorry for it, and *hope to do better next time*." This is as stupid as it is malignant, but as the campaign on the part of the Republican organs has degenerated into wholesale calumny and forgery, this supplement to the Wade Hampton forgery is not surprising. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* declares that such a sentiment "never passed his (McCaa's) lips, nor anything approaching it in language or meaning."

The attention of our Greenback friends is directed to an extract elsewhere from a letter written by Dyer D. Lum, assistant secretary of the National Committee of the Greenback party, to Thompson H. Murch, Congressman from Maine, who is the chairman of said committee. It has been openly charged against Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, ever since his visit to Maine, just before the September election, that he was in the pay of the Republican National Committee, and that he was attempting to betray his party into the hands of the Republicans. Frank Hughes, of this State, distinctly made this accusation against Weaver in his dispatch to him which we published last week, and now Lum's exhaustive letter would seem to leave no reasonable doubt about the shameless game Weaver has been playing.

Grant is now doing what no other ex-President ever did before, acting as chairman of political meetings. He did this at Warren, Ohio, last week, and in one of his flashes of wisdom said in his speech; "There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast." This was said by a man who, in November, 1876, sent a lot of partisan scoundrels to Louisiana, where they fraudulently fixed up the election returns so that the Democrats in that State were *not* permitted to have their ballots "counted as cast," but were shamelessly robbed of that right, and who, as President, took care to concentrate in and about Washington enough soldiers to enforce the outrage of the Returning Board at the point of the bayonet, and to put a man into the Presidential chair who had never been elected. Could brazen impudence surpass Grant's present professed devotion to the sacredness of the American ballot?

If any one thing more than another in the Congressional career of James A. Garfield ought forever to damn him in the estimation of fair-minded and honorable men, it is his connection with the Presidential fraud of 1876. As Gov. Hendricks said in his great speech at Indianapolis, Garfield had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only one who occupied towards it a double relation. He went to New Orleans, and there spent eighteen days in an inner room of the Custom House, preparing affidavits which the persons who swore to them afterwards pronounced to be rank perjuries, and then came to Washington and accepted a seat on the Electoral Commission in the very case he had assisted in preparing as an attorney. Would an honorable man have done this? If Judge Dean, of this district, had been counsel in a contested election case, does any man suppose for a moment that he would afterwards have sat on the bench and tried the case as a judge? Most certainly not. But what renders Garfield's conduct still more infamous, if possible, is that when the Electoral Commission bill was before the House he opposed it on the ground that it permitted the truth of the returns to be investigated, and when he took his seat as a member of the commission he decided by his vote that the certificate of the Returning Board was final and conclusive. By that vote he stole the Presidency from Tilden and handed it over to Hayes. A man who played the double part that Garfield did in this stupendous fraud, deserves the lasting execration of every friend of popular government.

Republican orators in this State bawl themselves hoarse over the danger to the tariff if Hancock is elected, and that too in the teeth of the fact that Garfield in Congress advocated and voted for the admission of coal free of all duty, for the reduction of the duty on iron, for taxing tea and coffee in order to make the tariff a revenue measure only, and expressed his firm belief that the intelligence and statesmanship of the world is rapidly tending to free trade. Judge Kelly, commonly called "Pig Iron Kelly," voted against him for Speaker when the Republican caucus nominated him in 1877 and again in 1879, and in 1877 Errett, Bayne and Killinger, all three Republicans from this State, openly bolted his nomination because he was a free trader. Garfield has been the champion in Congress for fifteen years of a revenue tariff. The Republican papers are now publishing an infinite amount of the sheerest humbug on this tariff question to deceive the people and frighten them into the suppport of a free trader like Garfield.—Thomas A. Scott expressed the plain, common sense view of the matter the other day when he said:

"I do not believe that the business interests of the country have anything to fear from the election of either Garfield or Hancock. We have had a revenue tariff ever since the war, and it has been more than ample for protection, and the present generation will not see a tariff, under any party, that will not be on the revenue standard, until the national debt is practically paid. The more business can be separated from politics, the safer and more prosperous it will be."

The Altoona *Tribune* might as well come from behind the underbrush and fight Herman Baumer squarely. Its guerrilla warfare will not win. The Democratic party of this county and district, says the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, cannot be divided by its tactics, cunning as it may think them. No Democrat in this district will vote for H. A. Boggs for Senator, for Democrats have nothing to gain and everything to lose by his election. He is an out and out Republican. Should he be elected he will vote for Mathew S. Quay for United States Senator. The *Tribune* will hardly charge that Mr. Baumer would do that. On the contrary, the *Tribune* knows that he would vote for the nominee of the Democratic caucus, and that is the secret of the *Tribune's* opposition to him. That journal has no love for Senator Wallace or for any other Democrat.—Hence its hypocritical professions of friendship for him and of solicitude for his interests are like the kiss by which Judas betrayed his Master. To conclude: The nomination of Herman Baumer for State Senator is perfectly satisfactory to the friends of Senator Wallace in this district. They know that he is a Democrat and that he will support Democratic principles and candidates and that is all they ask. They will support him to a man, and the *Tribune* will have its trouble for its pains.

The West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana elections for State officers and members of Congress will take place on Tuesday next. The Republicans ought to carry Ohio and probably will, but they are not now claiming the State by a majority of 50,000, as they did when Garfield was pitchforked into a nomination at Chicago. If they come out of the fight with any majority, no matter how small, their leaders say they will consider it a happy deliverance. As regards Indiana, while the most reliable Democrats in the State continue to claim that they will carry it, due regard must be had to the omnipotent power of money, a vast amount of which has been raised in New York and Philadelphia from Republican sources and will be corruptly used in the most populous districts of the State during the present week. Having *stolen* the Presidency in 1876, the game of the Republicans is to *buy* it in 1880, and the results of next Tuesday will to a certain extent determine whether or not the voters of a State can be bought like sheep in the shambles.

How to Make Soap a Cent a Pound.—Shave into small pieces five bars of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and boil in three quarts of water until the soap is thoroughly dissolved so that upon straining through a seive nothing remains; add to the solution or "suds" three gallons cold water; stir briskly for several minutes to mix, and set it away to cool. Though it will look like nothing but soap suds while warm, a chemical reaction will take place, and in 24 hours time will develop 40 or 50 pounds of magnificent white soft soap, costing less than a cent a pound and as good as many of the adulterated compounds called soap, and sold at seven to ten cents a pound. How long would it take for any other soap used the same to become any thing but soap suds? Any housewife knows that it cannot be done with any soap she ever used. See if it can be done with Dobbin's Electric. *For sale by all Grocers.*

J. L. Cragin & Co., Manufacturers, Philad'a, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City. [10-8—e.o.w.1y.]

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* quotes the old adage, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" and then goes on to say that two years ago the Radical journals of this Congressional district teemed with the foulest abuse of Gen. Coffroth, then, as now, the Democratic candidate for Congress. At the election in November of that year the people of the district rebuked the slanderers in the most emphatic manner possible giving Mr. Coffroth a handsome majority. The *Standard* recalls this bit of history that it may predict the triumphant election of Hon. R. M. Speer in the Huntingdon district. The Radical organs are filled with the foulest abuse of that gentleman. It will do him good, and hence the prediction that he will carry his own county by a handsome majority, and that his majority in the district will be decisive.

A gentleman of wealth desires the Cynthiana (Ky.) *Sun* to say that he is the owner in fee of eight farms without encumbrance, in Kentucky, valued each at from one to eight thousand dollars: the whole valued at $40,000. If any Republican, or other person believes that Garfield will be the next President, and desires to back his judgment, he can put up his money against the land. Deeds to the land will be made and acknowledge, and placed in the hands of some person selected to hold the stakes, who will be authorized to turn over the money and deeds to the winner. If Hancock is elected, the stakes belong to the proposer of this wager; if not, then to the one who accepts it and puts up his money.

—Sellers' Liver Pills are working more real good in one year than all other proprietary medicines put together. Only 25 cents per box.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WHYTE—CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—MONEY FOR INDIANA—THE MAN FOR THE DAY—THE CHIEFTAIN OF PEACE—HANCOCK'S SCEPTRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1880.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

A magnificent welcome was given Senator W. Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, at the Academy of Music, in this city, on Saturday last. A speaker could not desire a more sympathetic and demonstrative body of men to address. Several hundred gentlemen occupied the stage and the parquet, while the parquet circle, family circle and all the galleries to the top were packed with people. Mr. Whyte was received with a perfect storm of cheers. He spoke for two hours and kept a vast audience in a continual roar of applause. Mr. Whyte once occupied the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the State of Maryland, and now represents her in the United States Senate, where as a patriot, a statesman and constitutional lawyer he is the peer of any member of that body. He spoke of the South as the erring brother, the returning Prodigal Son, and of the Republican party as the jealous brother, who remained at home and was not willing to allow his brother to share his father's bounty. Secession and slavery, he said, were now buried, and the South wants peace and brotherly love. He administered a terrible scathing to those who attempt to alienate a people who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. It was an able and eloquent plea for peace—the very reverse of the doctrine of hate as preached from the rostrum of the Academy of Music, in New York, by Senator Conkling.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The city passenger railways have bought the Commissioner of Highways, Baldwin, to refuse the Herdic coaches license for transportation. The street passenger railway companies have filed bonds guaranteeing indemnity to the Commissioners and the city for the loss. But the Herdic coaches will run in the end, and the battle for cheap transportation will be won in spite of the railway companies' cash. The highways of Philadelphia are not intended for monopoly by street car companies. They belong to the people and are intended for their use and convenience. That facilities for transportation should be refused a license, in order to serve individual interests, is a gross outrage. The battle for cheap transportation will be won, however, and Commissioner Baldwin and his purchasers will receive popular reprobation.

MONEY FOR INDIANA.

"Please do us the favor to meet us and a few of our mutual friends to consider an important matter which nearly concerns all of us." Such is the notice that was given to the principal monied business men of Philadelphia from whom subscriptions to the Indiana fund was required. There has been, and still is, the manifest presence of a decided uneasiness among the Republicans of this city regarding the result of the Indiana election. Especially since the Maine election has extensive efforts been made to extend and increase the contributions designed to assist the Republicans in doubtful States. Many of the wealthy men of this city, mainly manufacturers, have contributed large sums to keep the State of Indiana from going Democratic. Many prominent citizens with Republican proclivities have been enlisted in this campaign, and every possible agency tending to strengthen the Republican line has been employed. The vast amount of money, however, which our Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants are giving so lavishly will not be as bread cast upon the waters. They will never get their money back. The Union League also raised a special purse for Indiana, and altogether not less than $90,000 have been contributed by Philadelphia monied princes to carry Indiana.

THE MAN FOR THE DAY.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic nominee for President, is the man for the day. Loyalty and fidelity are his characteristics. His loyalty to the Union, for which he bravely battled and his fidelity to the Constitution, which he has made the guide of his actions, render him pre-eminently the man for the present crisis. In Gen. Hancock the people have a candidate for President who has not only shown his loyalty by years of march and battle and in shedding his blood for the Union, but has likewise shown his great capacity as a civil ruler, wherein he made himself acceptable to the people of the South. He is a man upon whom the people of the whole country can rely—a man who will place the rights of freemen above the reach of a despotic military power. Soldiers, you whose toils and wounds best prove your love of country, put the seal to your labors by placing your gallant and skillful leader in the executive chair. Ignore the lines of party and let the blue and the grey fade forever from your sight as the colors of opposing forces. Your own loved banner gives to you all the colors you need; then let not your comrades who died for Liberty, Unity and Peace whiten in vain the battle-fields of the nation. Under the lead of Hancock let all the Union veterans touch elbows, and let liberty and peace be yours once more and forever. In this national crisis Providence has given you a man who combines in himself all that is required in a Chief Executive. President Johnson, in his message of 1867, in referring to Gen. Hancock, said:

"When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily forgoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing."

The soldiers of the Northwest are forming in his line of battle; the Pacific coast is preparing and declaring itself for him with the greatest enthusiasm; Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, New York and the New England States are responding with promptness to his call, and the trans-Mississippi States are rallying their veterans around the standard of the peerless soldier whose name was always a promise of victory. From nearly all the States the most cheering reports are being received. All are responding with a promptness and a thoroughness that shows that the veterans of the whole country have the same implicit faith in him now which they had when the nation called him and all its sons to offer up their lives in defence of the Union. The election of Gen. Hancock to the Presidency will be a crushing out of that sectional bitterness which has been kept alive, in a manner in the highest degree reprehensible, by those unscrupulous leaders of the Republican party who had never been to the front and never heard the sound of a hostile bullet on the battle-field, but who for many years have been revelling in the spoils of office. The welfare of the whole country will be subserved by the election to the Presidency of Winfield Scott Hancock. Every true soldier who risked his life for the Union's preservation and whose only motive was the high sentiment of patriotism and loyalty, desires to see Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock in the execution of the functions of the highest office in the gift of the people. No soldier in ancient or modern times ever commanded the affection of the rank and file more unselfishly and more absolutely than does Gen. Hancock. The name of this pure-hearted, brilliant soldier and level-headed statesman possesses among the men who fought for the preservation of the Union an influence that cannot be estimated. His splendid performance on the field as a subordinate or as chief in command, his studious care for the men under his command who were bearing the brunt of battle and suffering on the field, his disregard of danger, his self-abnegation in the struggle for fame and place, are qualities which endear him to the men who served under him, and are such qualities as have made the whole American people his debtors.

THE CHIEFTAIN OF PEACE.

Huzzah for the patriot whose virtue is tried,
Unbiased by faction, untainted by pride;
Who liberty's welfare will ever pursue
With a head ever clear and a heart ever true;
Who is wise in debate, who is brave in the field,
And to no unjust measure will cowardly yield.
The right of trial by jury and the habeas corpus,
His letters to Sherman most ably discuss.
By the lawful inheritance of the people he stands,
And rights of property and persons he sternly demands.
For liberty of press, and for freedom of speech,
He stands the pre-eminent champion of each,
While in the civil position he's destined to fill
He'll evince the same force as in military skill.
Then train in his rank, Pennsylvanians all,
To be free is to stand, to be slaves is to fall.
Let no fear of arms or the dread of a fray
Cause you to submit to your chains for a day.
Has our State such a dastard as scorns not a lord?
Who dreads not a fetter much more than a sword?
Let all sister States speak in pride and applause
Of the courage you showed in your brave leader's cause.
Let your vows be recorded, your banners unfurled,
And as brave Pennsylvanians proclaim to the world
That, firm and united, your whole noble band
Will by your brave leader persistently stand.
For worth and for truth, and for honor renowned,
Let the fame and applause of brave Hancock resound.
All hail to our chief, around whose trophied name
A nation's gratitude will twine a wreath of deathless fame.

HANCOCK'S SCEPTRE.

All look with rapture for the coming dawn,
To view the glories of the opening morn,
When Hancock, seated in the chair of state,
Will universal love and peace create.
Peace and freedom will united reign,
And stretch their empire o'er our vast domain.
Justice will hold its sceptre o'er the land
Freed from a base usurper's hand.

G. N. S.

General Garfield as a Know-Nothing.

General Garfield may or may not have been an enrolled Know Nothing in his time, but on the 22d of June, 1874, he showed himself to be a Know-Nothing in spirit. The House of Representatives on that day was considering the "Sundry Civil Appropriation bill," in which the Senate had inserted—"For the Little Sisters of the Poor in Washington City, to liquidate a debt on the building and to complete said building, $25,000." Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, supported the item in an effective explanatory speech, during which he observed:

"The property is held in strict trust to be used sacredly as a home for aged persons. It is an incorporated society of this District under no ecclesiastical authority, although to be sure it consists of Catholic women. As we have abolished the government of the District its charities are now left dependent upon our action, and it is one equally deserving with others that we have recognized. The managers exercise no discrimination of sex, color or religious belief."

Mr. Garfield immediately opposed the item in a speech which, as reported in the *Globe* of the date (p. 5,384), was longer than the speech of Mr. Hoar. General Butler next began to catechise General Garfield as to whether he had not voted for an appropriation for the Women's Christian Association of the District, and General Garfield admitted that he had, but claimed that there was an obvious distinction between giving an appropriation to a society composed of many sects and to a society composed of only one sect. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, asked the theologian from Ohio whether Protestants as well as Catholics are not allowed the benefit of the institution for which this appropriation is asked." General Garfield answered affirmatively, when Mr. Cessna added: "Then I say they ought to have the money." Mr. Parker, of Missouri, who was afterwards Chief-Justice of Utah, followed with what has been described by its auditors as one of the most eloquent and touching speeches ever delivered in Congress, and in the course of it he said:

"I am no Catholic, and practically I am not much of a Protestant, but, sir, I want to call the attention of this House to one fact, and especially that of my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), who gallantly led one of the divisions of our army during the late war, and that is, when the noble women of these different orders were upon the battle-fields of our country gathering up the wounded and the dying and pouring consolation into their souls, moistening their lips with cold water, talking to them of home, mother and friends, cheering their dying moments by leading their minds to the mercy of that God who was so soon to judge them—when they kneeled before our brave soldiers upon their dying beds, did the gentleman or the loyal people ever stop to inquire what was the religious faith of those people? Did they stop to inquire whether they were Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile? When the white-bonneted nuns were seen carrying consolation to the gallant soldiers of the republic upon every battle-field where our patriots struggled for the national existence, they were not asked as to their religion. Now for the American Congress, made up of distinguished men from all parts of the country, wedded to our institutions, devoted to the cause of liberty, after what we have done already here to-day, to refuse to give this institution what is asked here, must be done upon grounds which we cannot justify. It is too narrow a view to take of it. Patriots and gallant men cannot do this. No citizen of this republic can undertake to maintain any such position as that. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, that it is a fact that these 'Little Sisters of the Poor' are not permitted under the obligations of their order to partake of a single mouthful of food until the inmates of their asylum are first fed? Do you know they go to the hotels and restaurants and wherever they are permitted to go in this city, and gather what is left of the crumbs which have fallen from the tables for the purpose of feeding these poor, aged, outcast men and women who are not able to take care of themselves? I ask the House to stand by this appropriation. I ask the House to give this amount of money to this worthy object."

General Butler then followed with a similar eulogium upon the services of Catholic women during the battles and among the hospitals as he had observed them, and when he had concluded there was a closing scene which is thus officially recorded in the *Globe*:

Mr. Randall—What is the question?
The Speaker—Concurring in the Senate amendment.
Mr. Randall—If we concur that leaves it in.
The Speaker—It does.
Mr. Randall—That is all right.
Mr. Garfield—I desire to say a single sentence in reply.
Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" "Vote!" The question being taken—without yeas and nays—on concurring in the Senate amendment, there were affirmative 102 and negative 43.

From all this it appears that General Garfield was impotently "choked off" by the House. Not even his Republican colleagues could stand the spectacle of the Chairman of Appropriations fighting an appropriation for the sick and dying in a District asylum when precisely two years earlier, for a fee of $5,000, he had championed an appropriation for a District job in the De Golyer pavement contract.—*N. Y. World.*

Mr. Wanamaker in Ireland—A Gratifying Statement.—Mr. John Wanamaker, who, it will be remembered, was chairman of the Philadelphia Citizens' Irish Relief Committee, made a visit to Europe last summer, and while there took occasion to inquire into the condition of affairs in Ireland, of which he made a personal inspection. To a reporter of *The Evening News* Mr. Wanamaker has made the following statement of his experience in the perennially poverty-stricken isle:

"I made it my business to personally visit Ireland and inquire concerning the results of the famine and the present wants of the country. I found that Philadelphia was most favorably known because of the relief fund, which has been pretty well distributed over the suffering districts. There cannot be any question but that the sufferings and want in some districts were not exaggerated. While some portions of the land were as free from famine as Philadelphia was from Kansas grasshoppers, yet in certain portions great distress prevailed. I called on William Thompson, Esq., chairman of our committee in Dublin, on Archbishop Trench and on William Drummond, Esq., and carefully went over their records of distribution. I found that everything had been well done and that our money had been made to reach the points of greatest need, and to use the chairman's own words, 'their personal attention made the money go four times as far as it otherwise would have done.'

"The people everywhere were loud in their praise of their generous friends in Philadelphia. While the harvest of this year promises well and things have very much improved throughout Ireland, it is probable there will still be some want, because of the differences existing between landlords and tenants, which necessarily limits the production and prevents hearty and fruitful work.

"I also visited the district where the good Nun of Kenmare, Sister Mary Frances Clare, resides. She had been like a mother to all in the region around Kenmare. If there is any actual present need it is there. I heard good reports of the New York *Herald* fund and I think, in the main, the Duchess of Marlborough's fund was wisely distributed. No words can describe the genuine Irish gratitude of the people who had been helped in their time of trouble. Newspapers and pamphlets all united in praise of America's generosity in the work of alleviating the suffering poor of their country."

We hope that this honest expression by a gentleman who stands at the head of our city's business interest will satisfy and reassure those who may have entertained doubts as to the extent of the distress as well as to the judicious distribution of the various funds organized last winter for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland.

We extend to Mr. Wanamaker personally our congratulations upon his safe return to Philadelphia, and we are sure that all our readers, and especially those who have any appreciation for the noble services he rendered to the Irish Relief movement last spring, will unite with us in wishing him an abundance of prosperity and the largest measure of good health and happiness.—*Philadelphia Catholic Standard.*

That Solid South.—In his speech at the great Democratic mass meeting in New York two weeks ago, Wade Hampton referred to the time when the South was solidly Republican under plundering carpet-bag rule, as follows:

Why did not our Republican friends, who affect to see now such danger in the solid South, point out and protest against the danger when the South was absolutely solid for the Republican party? If the danger to the country, and the only danger that threatens it, lies in the solidity of that portion of it, we surely must have been in great peril when under the reconstruction acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the South presented a solid phalanx of Radical bummers and thieves as her contribution to the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patriotism of the country. No Republican orator among those who are now telling the people that the solidity of the South means war, pestilence and famine; the overthrow of our institutions, the abrogation of the Constitution, and more than all other evils, the defeat of Garfield, then warned his unsuspecting countrymen of the imminent danger threatening him. No stalwart organ called then upon the loyal North to avert this peril by becoming solidly Democratic because the South was solidly Republican. Then everything was serene in the Republican camp, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every office-holder was a Republican and the country was necessarily not only safe but prosperous. Gigantic monopolies appropriated the public domain; lobbyists drove an unblushing and prosperous trade on the very floors of Congress; whisky rings defrauded the Government of millions, while the chiefs of these rings hobnobbed with high officials, and Black Fridays, De Golyer pavements and Credit Mobilier brought out in strong light the incorruptible honesty of our rulers and our would-be rulers. Thank God, in these disgraceful scandals which should make every honest citizen blush for shame, the Democratic South had no share.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—John Hicks goes to prison at the age of 80. He has spent fifty years of his life in prisons.

—There were 262 persons killed in the coal mines of this State during the year ending September 1.

—The third annual convention of the State Millers' Association will assemble at Wilkesbarre on the 12th instant.

—Colonel Thos. A. Scott has given $7,000 toward the erection of the Episcopal Hospital at Clifton, Delaware county.

—A Pike county woman picked up from the floor of her bed room what she fancied was her belt. It was a black snake.

—Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Densagaren, County Waterford, Ireland, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Kingston, Canada.

—The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club of Chicago have declared their intention to vote the Democratic State ticket at the coming election.

—P. Sursher, aged 18 years, while taking lime out of the kiln on Friday at New Providence, Lancaster county, fell in and was smothered to death.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* speaking of Hancock's last letter, says: "On the whole, the man grows the more the Republicans stir him." Just so.

—At Kittanning a few days ago a number of ladies raised a Hancock pole thirty feet high. A Miss Irwin, a "flopper" from Garfield, made a very nice speech on the occasion.

—Edward Jones, 21 years old, on Saturday quarrelled with and shot Andrew Finley, his uncle, residing three miles from Salem, Ill., killing him instantly. Jones is still at large.

—Mrs. Prudence Larkins, who had reached the alleged age of 105 years, was buried from her residence in Hancock, N. Y., last Friday. Her son, a preacher in the South, is said to be 80 years of age.

—Walter Winsor, 15 years old, has been found guilty, at Providence, R. I., of the murder of Amelia Potter, 57 years old, by striking her on the head with an iron bolt. He was sent to prison for life.

—Nellie Hubbard, daughter of the ex-Governor of Connecticut, who married her father's coachman, has never been reconciled with her father, and now sews for a living while her husband drives a cab.

—The daughter of ex-President Zachary Taylor was paid $16,000 on Friday by the Government, the balance of the salary which General Taylor would have received had he lived until his term of office expired.

—Saith the Boston *Herald*, Ind.: If we were called upon to name the Republican State most likely to give people a stunning surprise in November we should hesitate a good while before passing over Pennsylvania.

—The Springfield *Republican*, Garfield organ, thinks the theory that Hancock would only be the tool of the party is rather overworked. A weak President always divides his party; a strong and wise one holds it together.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, Dem., says no one can read General Hancock's last letter without increased admiration for the man. He is a wise man as well as a true patriot. He loves his country, but he loves also so justice and truth.

—Some months ago a daughter of Samuel Ramsey, a well-to-do and respectable farmer of Clayton, N. J., left her home, since which time she has not been heard from. Last week the father committed suicide by shooting. He was 61 years old.

—A Republican and a Democrat of Canton, O., have entered into an agreement that the one whose Presidential candidate is defeated shall abstain from all food, except water, for one week. Can it be that two such fools live in one town?

—It was characteristic of the men that when Grant, Conkling and Logan visited Garfield, Logan and Conkling should have talked, while "the great silent man" ate heartily of cold chicken and fruit. Grant never goes back on his feed.

—The Washington *Post* says that whenever James B. Weaver visits that city he has a three hours' interview with Hubbell, the business man of the Republican Congressional Committee, and they usually go into a back room and lock the door.

—Two brothers named Fahey, residing in Mortham township, Ontario, quarrelled, on Monday afternoon, when the elder struck the younger one on the forehead with a mug, inflicting a ghastly and probably fatal wound. Their father on seeing the wound fell dead.

—A campaign novelty is promised by the Americus club of Allentown. When that organization visits Reading on Saturday evening it proposes to march in such shape as to form the word "Hancock," the big capital letters to be composed of uniformed men.

—The New York *Evening Telegram* takes an original view of the visit of Grant and Conkling to Garfield. It intimates that when Indiana and Ohio shall have gone Democratic in October an effort will be made to substitute Grant for Garfield on the Republican ticket.

—Seven persons, guests and members of the family of Hon. John Ruggles, in Milwaukee, were poisoned on Monday by eating wild parsnips for dinner. All have recovered, except two, who are in a critical condition. The parsnips were obtained at a grocery store.

—Robert Magil, colored, was arrested in Harrisburg on Monday night charged with attempting to poison his wife, three children and his step-father at their home in Charlestown, W. Va., last week. He was committed to prison to await the arrival of the West Virginia officers.

—Friday night Isaac Lettenhouse, residing at Teegarden's Mill, four miles from Leetonia, Ohio, while drunk, drove his family out of doors and then set fire to his dwelling with a lighted torch. He was destroyed in the flames, a handful of bones only remaining to tell the tale.

—A party of twelve persons attempted to cross lake Megantic, Montreal, Canada, on Sunday night in a boat, and when near Victoria bay the boat upset in consequence of being overloaded and four of its passengers were drowned, viz: Mrs. John Murray and her son Angus, Miss McKensie and Miss McDonald.

—At Sacramento, Cal., on Friday, Mrs. George Hamilton sent a note asking for an interview with her husband, from whom she had been separated. He called on her, and during their conversation she shot him dead, prompted by jealousy. Last winter she shot and severely wounded a young girl who had excited her jealousy.

—While Max Walter was descending a well in Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday last, to clean it out, his feet slipped and he fell to the bottom and was empaled by a large stick, which went completely through his body, coming out at his back. The injured man got out without assistance and was removed to a hospital. He was still living at last accounts.

—While Joseph Arl and his son and a man named Newhouse were engaged on Saturday last in raising a cottage in Chicago the structure fell over and buried the son and a younger member of the family named John. The kitchen stove set fire to the ruins and Arl perished in the flames. Mrs. Arl and five other children, who were in the house at the time, were rescued with difficulty.

—During an altercation on the street at Manchester, N. H., on Thursday night, between John Blanchard and Edward Powers, the latter threw a piece of a bottle at the former, severing Blanchard's jugular vein, causing death in a few minutes. The assailant is eighteen years of age and his victim was twenty-three. Powers is under arrest, and admits throwing the missile.

—In Frenchlick township, Orange county, Ind., Edward Cromwell, while working in a field a few days ago with Nathan Lambden, by whom he was employed, had a chill followed by a high fever, during which he shot Lamoden in the neck and shoulder, and stabbed him in the neck. He then ran hastily to the river near by and drowned himself. It is supposed he was delerious with fever. Lambden will recover.

—There is a married couple in Milam county, Texas, who have a strange mixture of names, and are now about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. On the 16th of October, 1830, in Caldwell county, Ky., Drury Mitchuson Kevil married Lucretia Kevil Mitchuson and she became Lucretia Kevil Mitchuson Kevil. They are not at all related. He was born in 1778, in Kentucky, and named for the father of his future wife, and she was born in South Carolina in 1810, and named for the mother of her future husband.

—A young married woman named Teets was found dead on Saturday in a wretched garret in Ceder street, Scranton, where she had died of hunger and neglect. Her baby, 2 days old, was discovered beside the starved mother. Mrs. Teets hid her poverty from the neighbors, and several days ago cut off her hair and sold it to buy food, while her worthless husband was carousing in a saloon. She had also sold all her clothing to sustain life, and the only article of apparel found in her apartment was an old night-dress that was wrapped around her child.

—At Bay City, Mich., Friday afternoon, two boilers of the Pitts & Cranage Mill exploded, demolishing the boiler-house and drill-house, and shattering one end of the mill. The boilers were carried 450 feet. The fireman, George Parker, was buried in the ruins or blown into the river. A lad named Daniel McCro was badly scalded. Robert Bennet and Peter Heuyon were struck by the debris and severely injured. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the explosion is not known. A portion of Parker's shirt was found a hundred feet from the mill.

—Mrs. Crawford was known at Belvidere, Ill., as Big Kate, on account of her great size and strength. She took a nine-year-old girl out of an orphan asylum to work, and soon accused her of stealing seven cents. The child was permitted to choose between confession and getting whipped. She had not stolen the money, but she said that she had, in order to escape the punishment. Then she was commanded to tell where the cents were hidden, which of course she could not do. Big Kate whipped her three times a day for a week, at the end of which time the girl crawled off into the woods and died.

—At a social gathering in Walker county, Ga., Colquitt and Woods fell into a discussion on their wives' merits. They had been married only a year, but Woods confessed he was already convinced that he and Mrs. Woods were badly mated—that he would be happier with Mrs. Colquitt. That was followed by Colquitt's avowal that he preferred Mrs. Woods to his own spouse. A bargain was made on the spot to transfer the wives. Mrs. Colquitt, when informed of the trade, joyously acquiesced, but Mrs. Woods rebelled and went back to her father's house, Mrs. Colquitt went to live with Woods, but their honeymoon was short, for a mob drove the two men out of the place.

—William H. Fairchild, who has borne the aliases of Burton, Clarke, Howell and Shoemaker, and who has served terms for various crimes in the Michigan and Ohio penitentiaries, was arrested at Chicago, on Friday, for the murder of an old man named Richard French, whom Fairchild and his wife enticed to Kansas under promise of taking care of him and then murdered in cold blood. The crime first became known to the chief of police of Toledo, Ohio, to whom the prattling of Fairchild's little girl revealed it. The body of French was exhumed, and Fairchild has been followed for some months, with the result of Friday's arrest. The murder was committed in 1878.

—Churchtown, Lancaster county, has a sensation. Mr. Noah Troyer, of that place, is a "trance preacher," or clairvoyant, and he permits needles, pins and bodkins to be thrust into his flesh by the skeptical while he is talking in his sleep to the multitude. The pricking was done to test the truth of his declaration that he heard, saw, or felt nothing during his trance, which is the time he preaches. He was frequently stuck with bodkins, but he manifested no signs of pain. He addressed thousands of Amish people and made a great sensation among them. Mr. Troyer has a trance every afternoon, at the same hour. He is well-off, and travels with his wife and two attendants. On Thursday he started for the West. His sermons are said to be original, forcible, eloquent, and learned, and his German pure and beautiful.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* says that the funeral cortege which followed to the cemetery the remains of John King, the keeper of animals in Robinson's circus, who was killed in that place a few days ago by the elephant Chief, was a somewhat remarkable spectacle. The body lay in a magnificent casket, and was carried to the graveyard in a hearse to which was attached four handsome white horses. Close upon the hearse followed the two pet elephants of the dead keeper, "Mary" and "The Boy," whose stately tread in perfect time with the dirge which the band was playing seemed to indicate that the intelligent animals felt the solemnity of the occasion. The funeral ceremonies took place in the Catholic Church, and the scene there was likewise solemn and impressive. The performers and laborers, fresh from the shouts and glare of the circus, in their rough every-day clothes, but with faces respectfully cleared of the dust and paint of the arena, were all present.

Republican Funds for Gen. Weaver.—Mr. Dyer D. Lum, Assistant Secretary of the National Committee of the Greenback party, has written to Congressman Thompson H. Murch of Maine, the Committee's chairman, a letter showing pretty conclusively that Mr. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, is operating in the interest of the Republican party, and is in receipt of money from Jewell, the Republican Chairman. The letter is lengthy and we have not room for it entire. It appears that in July last, at the suggestion of Weaver, Mr. Geo. O. Jones, of New York, was appointed to raise funds for the campaign. Mr. Lum says:

Immediately following his appointment, Mr. Jones requested the fact to be communicated to Senator Jones and to ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. This was done, but how much money was raised no one will probably ever know from Mr Jones; but it is possible from other sources to state somewhere near the sum he has expended on the national contract. When General Weaver returned from Arkansas I took occasion to remonstrate with him on this matter, stating that I had been informed by a member of our Executive Committee that George O. Jones had received $5,000 from the Republican campaign fund. General Weaver replied that it made no difference how much had been received, for his tour to Alabama and Arkansas would have been simply impossible without the aid Mr. Jones extended to him. He further stated that in Alabama he had received from Mr. Jones between nine hundred and one thousand dollars, and several hundred while in Arkansas.

Mr. Lum then traces Weaver's efforts to break up the fusions in Maine and his work in aid of the Republicans in Indiana. He concludes his letter as follows:

In spite of many of these startling facts I hoped on, trusting that Weaver would visit Republican States, in response to urgent requests. Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio and other States have begged for him; but no, he has only visited those States where, in accordance with the terms of the bargain between the Republicans and the "spawn of a dying party," the Democracy could be injured. He has been constantly in the field since the 12th of July. Has he visited a State where his presence or words were not especially designed to injure the Democracy only?

For the members of the National Executive Committee in Washington I entertain no other feelings than those of good will. They are simply carrying out a policy dictated by Gen. Weaver, and are borne along in a current against which they may think it suicidal to struggle. With them I have no controversy at present. I have not touched upon the relations existing between Gen. Weaver's advisers and prominent Republican officials in Washington, in the Post Office and Treasury Departments, nor do I desire to unless effort is made on their part to impeach this statement. In that case the facts could be spread before the National Committee.

Very truly yours,
DYER D. LUM,
Assistant Secretary National Committee Greenback Labor Party.

[God Save the Commonwealth.]

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I Thomas Griffith, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1880,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for Electors at Large and TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS for District Electors from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to act as Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States of America, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for Congress.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the county of Blair, for Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Poor House Director of the County of Cambria, one for one year and one for three years.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmyer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School House in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough lock-up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in the East ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Treitz, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up; Second Ward, at the [illegible] carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Reade, to meet at the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Flatt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house, near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house, at the foot of Plane 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second division, at Ream's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

Sec. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Sec. 1. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

Sec. 5. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

Sec. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880. [8-4t.]

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US.

Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want, as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE.

It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them every-way to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME.

But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want; if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY.

Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure. Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars'-worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such work without much risk of a misfit; for a misfit, you know, comes right back to us. We are pretty careful about making blunders when we've got them all to make good.

OUR WAY.

Our way of doing business is to make the buyer welcome, at the outset, to all the advantage and all the guarantee he can ask for.

Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the hotel of James Maulis, in the borough of Gallitzin, on **Saturday, Oct. 16, 1880**, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of which Hugh McCormick died seized, to wit: A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Richard Denny, Bernard Weise, [illegible] and others, containing **225 Acres**, more or less, about 15 *Acres* cleared, having thereon erected a *Plank House*. The land will be divided into three or four pieces to suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES BOLAND, Acting Executor of Hugh McCormick, dec'd. Sept. 24, 1880.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer at public sale on the premises on **Saturday, Oct. 16, 1880**, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which Jas. Fury died seized, to wit: A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Cornelius Dever, Michael Beswick, Itel, and others, containing **52 Acres**, more or less, about 40 *Acres* of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story *Plank House* and *Log Barn*.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN ITEL, Adm'r. Munster Twp., Sept 24, 1880.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale her **Farm of 181 Acres**, situated on the Turnpike in Munster township, one mile from Cresson, having thereon erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, a Plank Stable, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also an abundance of apple, pear and plum trees and plenty of good water on the premises. This property is one of the best in the county for the purposes of a summer resort, and as such could be made very profitable. It will be sold at a bargain and on easy payments. For further information call on or address Wm. Garrity, Munster, Cambria Co., Pa., or apply to the owner, MRS. ALICE SMYTH, Aug. 20, 1880.-3m. 20 Pike St., Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Crist, trustee to sell the real estate of William Tiley, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, on *Friday, Oct. 22d*, 1880, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. A. V. BARKER, Auditor. Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Estate of JAMES W. CONDON, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of James W. Condon, late of Summitville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated, for settlement. RUTH CONDON, Administratrix. Summit, Sept. 24, 1880.-6t.*

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY MORNING. - - OCT. 8, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Democratic Mass Meeting and Probable Jollification.

A meeting to be addressed by Wm. H. Rose, Esq., of Johnstown, and by other able speakers, will be held at the Court House in this place, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 14, 1880, under the auspices of the Hancock and English Club of Ebensburg and Cambria township. The meeting will be held whether the news from the October elections proves good or bad, but if the returns should "pan out" as expected there will be in addition the grandest jollification and procession has ever witnessed. So let every Democrat who can do so turn out on Thursday night next, when marching clubs from Altoona, Stronstown, and all the various points in Northern Cambria, as well as silver cornet bands and martial bands to the number of a half dozen or more, are expected to take part in the demonstration. That is provided there should be anything special, and it is almost certain there will be, to demonstrate about. Let there be an immense rally.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—For man's and boys' boots go to Oatman.

—Rubber overshoes of all kinds at Oatman's.

—Big stock of hats just received at Oatman's.

—The farmers were out and about on Monday night last.

—This seems to be an off year for the equinoctial storm.

—All kinds of silks and satins, very cheap, at Teitelbaum's, in Loretto.

—Count Coffroth Campbell's conqueror and ex-planner beats Boggs badly.

—Good boots and shoes, of all sizes and kind, at Teitelbaum's, in Loretto, 'tis easy to find.

—Our national, State and county ticket has been crowded out by the pressure upon columns this week.

—Hugh Johnson, aged 35 years, was found drowned near Mooreville, Huntingdon county, a few days ago.

—Fifty-two excursion tickets to Pittsburgh were sold at the railroad office in this place on Wednesday morning last.

—Go to Oatman's and see the new apple parer, corer and slicer. It is the best thing for the purpose ever invented.

—When good clothing you're seeking the best place you can go is to Teitelbaum's, in Loretto, where prices are low.

—If you want boots or shoes of any kind, go to Oatman's, where you will find the largest and best stock in Ebensburg.

—Send along your half dollars and get a copy of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse" and the FREEMAN for three months.

—Harry A. Boggs, who to the State Senate won't get very soon, is in town and in smiles as we go to press on Thursday at noon.

—The residence of R. L. Johnston, Esq., is being freshened up as to the exterior by the application of liberal doses of paint and oil.

—Unequaled in effectiveness, unapproached in cheapness, and unrivalled in popularity is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts. per bottle.

—T. A. Shoemaker, Esq., and lady, of this place, have located for the winter, and permanent home, at 160 West 45th street, New York City.

—Fifteen or twenty summer tourists yet linger at our hotels, and some of them profess their determination to remain till the first snow falls.

—Our portly, pleasant, popular and progressive friend, Mr. Julius Stich, of Carrolltown, is having a new brewery erected in that place.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* has entered on the forty-fifth year of its existence. May it do the same thing *Over* again forty-five years hence.

—"Bully boy with a glass eye" is what a man termed a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which had cured his cold. It only cost him 25 cents.

—M. L. Oatman is the only merchant in town who receives goods daily, and it is the remark of everybody that his stock is the most complete in Ebensburg.

—New goods received daily at M. J. Teitelbaum's cheap store, in Loretto. If you want good goods at low prices, and of course you do, that's the place to go to.

—Messrs. James McGrath and Harry Bowers of Altoona, were severely bruised and cut on Tuesday evening last by the upsetting of a wagon containing sewing machines, two of which were badly demoralized.

—W. F. Lloyd, telegraph operator at this place, has supplied for the weather reports and expects to bulletin them about 9 o'clock every morning, Sunday excepted.

—Rev. T. R. Jones, pastor of the Congregational church in this place, is off on a visit to Ohio, where he purposes enjoying his customary yearly vacation of one month.

—During the month ending on Thursday last there were thirty-six deaths in and about Johnstown, all but nine of which were caused by diphtheria, all the victims being children.

—A little son of Mr. Emanuel Smith, of Jackson township, was frightfully scalded the other day by falling into a kettle of boiling water, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

—Mr. T. H. Holst, the landlord of the Mountain House, in this place, is negotiating for the purchase of that most desirable hotel property from Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown, its owner.

—Quite a large delegation of Ebensburgers went down to Pittsburgh Tuesday morning, on the last excursion to the Exposition. If it pleases them they will likely buy the show and bring it home with them.

—An Altoona Democrat, young, ardent and recently married, has offered to bet a new cradle with his "better half," who had better not bet if she don't want to lose, that Hancock will be elected.

—D. Byron Gibbons was in town t'other day, and from here went to Carrolltown without much delay, where, as here, it affords us much pleasure to say, he sold lots of groceries and made the trip pay.

—Don't forget that sixty cents will pay for the FREEMAN three months, a copy of the best home book ever published, and a fine portrait of the next President and Vice President of the United States.

—Madame Janauschek, one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of living tragedienes, is to appear in Altoona on Wednesday evening next with one of the largest and most brilliant of theatrical troupes.

—Another four-ton-and-a-half Oolo stone for the new Court House arrived at the depot Wednesday. We believe it is the intention to dress it before moving it from the depot to the site of the new building.

—A barrel of good cider and a ton of good hay, as well as chestnuts, two bushels, are needed this way; hence patrons who owe us, and are anxious to pay, can trot in the produce without further delay.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. Porter Kinports, of Carrolltown, has just been made happy again for the fourteenth or fifteenth time, by the feminine persuasion. So much for taking a good family journal.

—John A. Nevling, who shot and killed a young man named Samuel Pennington at Troutdale, on the 17th of February last, was found guilty in the Clearfield county court, on Friday last, of murder in the first degree.

—At a meeting of the Board of Poor Directors, held last Tuesday, it was resolved to drill a well for the purpose of affording a sufficient supply of water for the Poor House. See advertisement for sealed proposals elsewhere.

—The Altoona *Advance* thinks the Republicans knew themselves when they selected a man to manage them. That's almost too pathetic, Mr. Greenbacker. Can't you *Advance* more cautiously and Weaver more subtly?

—Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

—The Junior Hancock and English Club of this place, of which Master James Lloyd is President, will this week order caps, capes, sashes and lamps, and expect to be in full rig for the big demonstration on next Thursday night.

—Rev. E. M. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday evening, soon after which he will betake himself to Morrow county, Ohio. May health and prosperity abide with him for all time to come.

—We don't mean to intimate that there is any incongruity in a man operating an organ politeal for one party and manipulating an instrument musical for another, but the thing is so awful seldom that we can't but make a note of it.

—A horse owned by Jacob Braunt, of St. Augustine, and valued at $180, was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake near the Buckhorn, while being driven to Altoona with a load of lumber on Saturday last, and died soon after it was brought home.

—The Hancock and English pole which was raised at Summitville last Saturday week, as heretofore noted in these columns, subsequently fell to the ground. An effort will be made to-morrow afternoon (Saturday) to replant the stick so that it will stick without fail.

—The people of Ebensburg woke up Wednesday morning to find the suggestive figures "329" chalked on a number of doors and other prominent places. So far as we know the Republicans saw the point and accepted the situation with a smile, grim though it may have been.

—Mr. Andrew Irvine, of Duncansville, marched into Hollidaysburg last Saturday morning with five cats following in his wake, and what gets Mr. Irvine more than anything else is that the cats were all strangers to him. Maybe it was a fellow *feline* made them wondrous kind.

—Probonotary O'Donnell and several other members of the Ebensburg Hancock and English Club went to Pittsburgh this week for the purpose of purchasing two hundred torches, fireworks, etc., for next Thursday night. So look out for a big boom should the news afford room.

—The postoffice in this place has been made a Presidential one—that is, the President is hereafter to appoint the postmaster—and the salary has been fixed at $1,000. A nice sugar plum, for which there'll be a contest, no doubt, when Hancock comes in and James-ey goes out.

—The Democratic torchlight procession in Altoona on Thursday night last "got away" in numbers and enthusiasm with anything of the kind heretofore indulged in by either party in that city. It was simply immense, the number of participants being nearly if not quite two thousand.

—A string of twenty-two squirrels, two pheasants and a woodcock were taken from this place via the E. & C. R. R. on Saturday morning last, but as it required three hunters all day Friday to bag them, we can't say that the yield indicates a superabundance of game in this latitude.

—The forest trees, trigged out in their autumnal foliage, present a gorgeous appearance, but old woodsmen knock some of the enjoyment out of the thing by pretending to discover in some peculiar twist of the leaves a sure indication that the coming winter will be an unusually severe one.

—A lad named Oscar Clarke, who made his home with Mr. Benjamin Baker, of Trough Creek, Huntingdon county, had his neck broken on the night of the 29th ult. by being caught by a grapevine and dragged from a horse he was riding to pasture. Death of course resulted instantaneously.

—In the report of the evening meeting at Carrolltown published in our last issue we omitted to mention because we did not hear the speech delivered by Mr. D. C. Wetzel, of that place, who has recently returned to his first love political and is now working earnestly and zealously for the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

—What has become of all the tramps? Is it possible that the vagrant law passed by the Legislature a couple of years ago has proved potent enough in its provisions to work their banishment? There are twenty-four prisoners in our county jail, and yet there is not a single representative of the turnpike sailor fraternity in the whole gang.

—Wm. Larkin was killed in one of the coal mines at Lloydsville, this county, on Wednesday of last week, by a portion of the mine roof falling upon him and breaking his neck, back and legs. Deceased leaves a wife and four children, and had his life insured for $400 in the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

—At 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday of next week, Mr. James Boland, acting executor of Hugh M'Cormick, dec'd, will offer at public sale a farm of 225 acres in Gallitzin township, and at the same time Mr. John Itel, administrator of James Furey, dec'd, will dispose in like manner of a 52-acre farm in Munster township. See posters and advertisement.

—A four-foot vein of what is called "black marble" has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Isaac Wissinger, in Blacklick township, eight miles west of town. Originally of a grayish hue, it becomes jet black after having been polished. Mr. W. does not know whether it is valuable as a marketable commodity or not, but means to find out before long.

—While an employe at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, named Archy Moses, was at work trundling a wheelbarrow, heavily laden, on last Friday afternoon, the wheel struck the end of a plank with such force as to drive the end of one of the iron handles into Mr. Moses' leg, producing an ugly lacerated wound and causing the blood to flow freely.

—There a,e some suspicions of foul play connected with the recent death at East Conemaugh of Mr. Bartly Hoy, the story being that certain marks indicating violence were found on the body, and that his brevet wife, a notorious woman named Goughnour, his lawful wife being a resident of California, deserted the house about five hours before his death.

—The water in the several streams here is extremely low. At that point of the Conemaugh a short distance south of town known as "Pryce's bridge," what is usually a creek several yards in width is now a mere rivulet and may be stepped across with ease and without wetting the feet. The fish are understood to be holding indignation meetings on the subject.

—We are now prepared to furnish all who want them with one or more copies of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse," which with the FREEMAN's for three months will be sent to either old or new subscribers living in the county at the low price of 50 cents, or to persons outside of the county for 55 cents. Those wishing the book alone can obtain it by sending us 25 cents.

—The burning of the first kiln of brick for the new Court House was completed last Saturday morning at an early hour, and the fire was drawn. This kiln contains about 325,000 brick, or a little over a quarter of the number which will be required in the construction of the building. Another kiln, though not so large, will be burned this Fall, while the residue will lay over till next Spring.

—Joseph Hoffman was sentenced at the Huntingdon county argument court last week to pay a fine of $500, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of five years, for burning wood at Greenwood Furnace, that county. Joseph had better burn coal next time. John Rodgers, found guilty of larceny, was sent to the same institution for a term of three years.

—A Cambria county man whose farm is near the Indiana county line, and who must be over fifty years of age, and has a family of grown-up children, agreed to disagree with his wife the other day. The understanding here is that there was an equitable division of the property; after which, putting a clean shirt in his little "sarpet-sack," and a horse in her was awarded first place. On the next heat "Mambrino Grit" got away from the others, but eventually lost ground, and on the homestretch a sulky to which he was attached was wrecked by a collision. He was tried for another heat, but distanced, after which he was put in his stable, where he soon fell dead. His owner brought him from Coldwater, Michigan.

—Jacob L. Harrold, who at one time was well if not favorably known as "the greatest coroner Cambria county ever had," and who recently flopped from Hancock to Garfield, has, as he alleges, been discharged from the Prothonotary's office at Greensburg for turning his political coat. Such, at least, is the story told by the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, which calls him a wounded veteran and attempts to make a martyr out of him, but with what success is best told by the Johnstown *Tribune*, which says "he is simply a disgrace to any party, and is not wanted in the Republican ranks. Parading him as a wounded veteran is repugnant to every honorable soldier, for Harrold was a disgrace to the service, was not wounded, and never did an honest day's service except when he was compelled to."

—We have good Republican authority for saying that when Harry Boggs was between a shiver and a sweat as to whether he should refuse or accept the Republican nomination for State Senator, he sought the counsel of the powers that be in Johnstown, who told him that he *must* not only face the music, but that he must be elected. As to how that latter is to be accomplished in a district where the odds are decidedly against such a result, it needs not the pen of a philosopher to explain. It simply means that wherever the iron hand of a certain corporation can be laid on a Democratic voter Campbell and Boggs, who love each other dearly, are to be substituted for Coffroth and Baumer, and by that means, if at all, the Republican candidates for Congress and State Senator are to be foisted on a people who don't want their services and would not accept them under any other circumstances. Democrats should beware of the bulldozer.

—A monster Democratic meeting and pole raising was held at Portage on last Saturday afternoon and evening, when it is estimated that from one-and-a-half to two acres of people put in an appearance. The meeting was presided over by P. M'Gough, Esq., with Messrs. John Itel, Valentine Cramer, J. S. Kiel and Wm. James as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. E. Reilly, James Itel and P. D. Skelly as Secretaries. Able speeches were delivered by James M'Laughlin, J. W. Weakland, W. H. Rose and James Walters, Esqs., all, we believe, of Johnstown, and the music was furnished by the Junior O. U. A. M. cornet band of the same place. The pole is a stout, straight and stalwart hickory, 122 feet in height, and was raised just as easily as Hancock will be elected in less than a month hence. The meeting, which was a very spirited and enthusiastic one, was somewhat annoyed, it is said, by the contemptible blackguardism on a small scale of the J. O. P. B., which being interpreted means Junior Order of Portage Blackguards, chaperoned by the A. A. of P. R. R. Co., or, in plain English, the Assistant Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. So, at least, we learn from a reliable source.

—An industrious young man of this place was some years since married to a young woman seemingly as deserving. They apparently lived happily and children were born unto them. Latterly, their place of residence has been in Altoona. Another young man, who was born and partially raised in this immediate neighborhood, and whose business of late has had some connection with the running of freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, also made his headquarters in Altoona until a week or ten days ago, when the latter and the wife of the former suddenly disappeared, leaving on the same train and in each other's company. In other words, their mutual affinity being stronger than the affinity of either for anybody else, they eloped, skedaddled, lit out. Steps are being taken to procure a divorce, the injured husband being the prime mover in the matter. What the woman took away with her any of the children or not, we have not learned, but as she is said never to have shown much affection for them, the presumption is that she heartlessly deserted them as well as her husband. For obvious reasons we refrain at present from mentioning names.

—The Ebensburg Garfield and Arthur club made their first public appearance on our streets last Saturday evening, fully uniformed and each bearing aloft a lamp filled and burning. Their number was between ninety and one hundred, though in the ranks were to be seen a multitude of boys yet in their teens. They presented quite an imposing appearance, though it was noticeable that from the time they took up their line of march till their return to the club headquarters not a single cheer was given nor the slightest manifestation of enthusiasm bubbled over. They looked as though they had come together to attend a funeral where the corpse was missing, and they were seeking for it. A martial band preceded the procession, composed mainly of Democratic volunteer musicians. Among these were Mr. T. S. Williams, editor of the Carrolltown *News*, who blew the life for all it was worth. Sixty-five additional uniforms and lamps have been ordered, and are expected to reach here in time for another procession down on the bills for to-morrow night. Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, Republican candidate for Congress, and Mr. H. A. Boggs, ditto for State Senate, have been invited to be present and each speak a piece on the latter occasion.

PROOF POSITIVE.—"What everybody says must be true," therefore it is proof positive that Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins, splints, curbs, and all unnatural enlargements, and will remove the bunch without blistering. Read their advertisement, for the remedy is having an unprecedented sale, which is entirely on its merits. It is now sold by nearly if not all druggists. Remember the name is Kendall's Spavin Cure.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BELSANO, Oct. 4, 1880.

DEAR FREEMAN—On Friday evening last, Oct. 1st, the Hancock and English Club on this place, in connection with the Club from Strongstown, Indiana county, held a meeting here which was admitted by all to be the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever convened in Blacklick township. After dark a grand torchlight procession, consisting of ninety-two men in uniform, accompanied by two martial bands, marched through the streets of the village, after which they halted in front of the residence of Mr. John B. Hite, President of the Belsano Club, where the meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers: President, Jos. Mardis, Esq., of Blacklick; Vice Presidents, Samuel Wilson and Chas. Farabaugh, of Blacklick, and Moses Strong and Ephraim Orner, of Strongstown; Secretary, E. B. Cresswell, of Strongstown. Mr. Hite introduced Hon. John Fenlon, of your place, who spoke for an hour and a quarter in a forcible and convincing manner of the frauds and outrages perpetrated upon the people of this country by the Republican party during the past fifteen years or more. His remarks were frequently and loudly applauded. Thos. H. Cresswell, Esq., of Strongstown, was then introduced and for fully three-quarters of an hour held the attention of the meeting while he delivered a vigorous, sensible speech, which was well received.

Mr. Hite, who did so much to make the meeting in all respects a success, was until recently a member of the Greenback party, but like a number of others in this locality has returned to the ranks of the Democracy and is doing faithful service. The Democrats of Blacklick and Strongstown are all heartily enlisted in the cause and will do their duty in stamping out the Great Fraud of 1876 and turning out of power the Republican party, which only seeks to perpetuate itself by foul and lying abuse of more than one-half the people of the Union.

BLACKLICK.

GALLITZIN, Oct. 2, 1880.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I send you a few items for your valuable paper, if you see proper to insert them.

Mr. James Riley, of Gallitzin township, raised one hundred and twenty bushels of buckwheat this year from two bushels of seed. Can neighbor "Uncle" Dave Trexler or any other "buckwheater" beat this yield? If so let us hear from them.

The Fair in progress here for the benefit of the Catholic church, our Rev. pastor informs us, is a success beyond his most sanguine expectations. He expresses great pleasure at the hearty co-operation and good feeling manifested by the congregation in this the first Fair held under his supervision. Supervisor Frederick Eardstell and Mr. M. Meagher are contestants for a gold-headed cane, and as both gentlemen are liberal, popular and influential, it is only a question as to which will invest the most money or secure the most aid.

The farm in Gallitzin township known as the "Billy Benden place" has been sold by Mr. James Benden to Dr. S. C. Baker for $6,000. The farm is underlaid with coal, said to be the best on the mountain, and there is a coal bank opened on the premises. You got a peeled egg that time, Doc.

Hancock's honored name is floating over one hundred feet above terra firma in this borough, and on the 2d of November we expect to put it up in a more practical manner to the tune of one hundred votes.

As I am aware that your paper can be filled by productions from abler pens than mine, I will subside for the present. Respectfully, &c., F. J. P.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.—What Co. Sup't Berg has accomplished since the 27th of last July may be learned from the following statistics furnished us by that gentleman. It is not only a good showing for Mr. Berg himself, but also for the cause of education in Cambria county:

Whole number of public examinations	33
Whole number of male teachers examined	86
Whole number of female teachers examined	326
Number examined who never taught	49
Whole number of males rejected	4
Whole number of females rejected	15
Whole number provisional certificates issued	195
Whole number professional certificates issued	
Whole number of miles traveled	454
Whole number of official letters written	71
Whole number of schools in the county	228
Number of Directors present at examinations	133

To the above may be added the fact that at latest accounts three schools in Adams, three in Barr, three in Elder and two in Reade township are still without teachers.

Tirzah was a young man of Laporte
Whose legs were seemingly short,
So he said, "I will bet
The first cent I can get
That I walk to the Rio del Norte."

If he had said he would walk to Altoona, he would have been wise; and if he had determined that he would keep up to the requirements of the season by buying a suit of warm ready-made clothing, he would have been wiser, and, in the end, if he had bought this clothing from Godfrey Wolff, he would have been wisest of the wise. Mr. Wolff's establishment is next door to the postoffice, and in it may be found every possible description of clothing—fine and coarse—suited to the length of all purses—and a guarantee given with each suit sold. The attention of his many Cambria county customers is directed to the fact that his Fall and Winter stock—a very large and well selected one—is just shelved. The celebrated Rochester clothing a specialty.

Ere long the snow will cover the ground,
The frost-king paint the window-pane,
And in the parlor with her young man,
Will simper and giggle, Melinda Jane.
Though love may warm their glowing hearts,
Their feet, for fire, no doubt will speak,
And they'll burn at least a bushel of coal,
Six evenings out of every week.

All which suggests the idea that the young man, when he goes to start home (about 2 o'clock in the morning), will need an overcoat. He can buy one, made in the latest style, and of any material desired, at city prices, from Simon & Bendheim, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona. In addition, Messrs. S. & B. have all other descriptions of cold weather wear, marked down to the lowest notch. They invite the readers of the FREEMAN to call on them while in Altoona, and if they fail to present each with a bargain it will be strange indeed.

"HERE is a sketch," said the poet,
Unto the editor gray,
"That I tossed me off in an idle hour
To pass the time away."

"Here is a clink," was the answer,
In a bland and smiling way,
"With which I frequently toss me off
Six poets in a day."

Should anybody, however, come to us with a sketch descriptive of the many advantages which accrue to those who buy their ready-made clothing at the Star Hall Clothing Store of Jno. J. Murphy, 108 Clinton street, Johnstown, we should gladly give it place in these columns. At this establishment the best of clothing is sold at the lowest of prices, and each piece is warranted to be precisely as represented. No shoddy is sold there. A large Fall and Winter stock just received.

A MEXICAN General—Trecino—
Who was anything but an Albino,
When asked why he wed
Is alleged to have said
In the Mexican language, "Bam'bino."

Should you ask a person why he or she bought his or her boots or shoes at S. Blumenthal's, 1119 Eleventh avenue, the answer would not be "Bam'bino." On the contrary, you would be told that it was by reason that his stock is at once the largest and cheapest to be found in all these parts—that you can buy nicer and better wear for the feet for less money there than elsewhere. He has also a fine lot of Arctic overshoes and rubbers, and the season rapidly approaches when these must come into fashion.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND has done thousands of woman more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. [10-8.-2t.]

OBITUARY.

M'DERMITT.—Died, at the residence of her husband, Mr. James M'Dermitt, in Clearfield township, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1880, MRS. ANNIE M'DERMITT, aged about 35 years.

The deceased lady was a daughter of James McGuire, of Huntingdon county, and was therefore closely connected with the Quirey family who originally settled in the neighborhood of where Loretto now stands. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and her remains were followed to their last resting place in the cemetery attached to St. Augustine by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. May her soul rest in peace.

DURBIN.—Died, at his residence in Munster, on Sunday, October 3, 1880, AUGUSTINE DURBIN, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

More than a year ago the deceased had a paralytic stroke, which from that time until his death rendered him a helpless invalid. He was a son of Thomas Durbin, who at a very early day settled and opened up a farm about midway between Munster and Loretto. In 1852 the subject of this notice was elected Sheriff of the county, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. In 1859 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator, the district then being Cambria, Blair and Clearfield counties, but was defeated by Louis W. Hall, then of Altoona, but now of Harrisburg. Sheriff Durbin was an uneducated man but was gifted with a great deal of solid common sense. He was a man of most positive traits of character, and no one ever ever at a loss to learn what his opinion was on any given subject. He was possessed of a kind and genial disposition, melting charity always having in him a cheerful and liberal dispenser; was honest and upright in all his ways, and never knowingly defrauded a man out of a cent. In every respect he was a good and useful citizen and enjoyed the respect and good will of all who knew him. His remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery at Loretto on Wednesday morning.—May his soul rest in peace.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Books and Stationery.

THE undersigned has just opened in Carrolltown, opposite S. Teitelbaum's store, a full line of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Also, a lot of choice CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. PRICES LOW.

JOSEPH FARABAUGH.

Carrolltown, Oct. 8, 1880.-4t.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county until the *1st day of December*, 1880, for the boring of an artesian well on the Poor House farm. Bidders will state the amount per foot for a depth of 300 feet or less, as may be required, the Directors reserving the right to accept or reject any bid at their discretion.

By the Directors.

J. KIRKPATRICK.
J. RORABAUGH.
G. W. EASLY.

Oct. 8, 1880.-3t.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.

For circulars address:

P. DUFF & SONS,
Oct. 8, 1880.-3t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

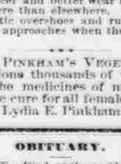
GROCERS SELL ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S

FAMILY CHOCOLATE!

An article superior in quality and lower in price than any other in the market. A practical and experienced New York physician gives it as his opinion that chocolate is preferable to tea or coffee because it adds strength to the body, new life to the exhausted brain, quiets the nervous system, harmonizes the workings of the digestive organs, and gives purity to the blood.

For a superfine confection, ask your confectioner for our Sweet Spiced Vanilla Chocolate. Aschenbach & Miller, 32 and Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN, $1.50 a year, in advance.



JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Kelm, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

STILL HOLDING THE FORT!

THE NEW STORE BUILDING OF

S. TEITELBAUM, Carrolltown, Pa.,

HAS JUST BEEN OPENED WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

And a cordial invitation is now extended by the proprietor to every reader of the FREEMAN to call and see the large assortment, examine the various qualities, and learn the unsurpassable prices, which are so low that 50 per cent. can positively be saved by those who buy their goods from me. The reason I can sell so cheap is that I bought my entire stock for cash and intend to sell for cash or its equivalent, and am therefore prepared to make quick sales at smaller profits than any other merchant in Cambria county. Don't take my word for this, however, but come and see for yourselves.

CARROLLTOWN, MAY 28, 1880.-tf. S. TEITELBAUM.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES,

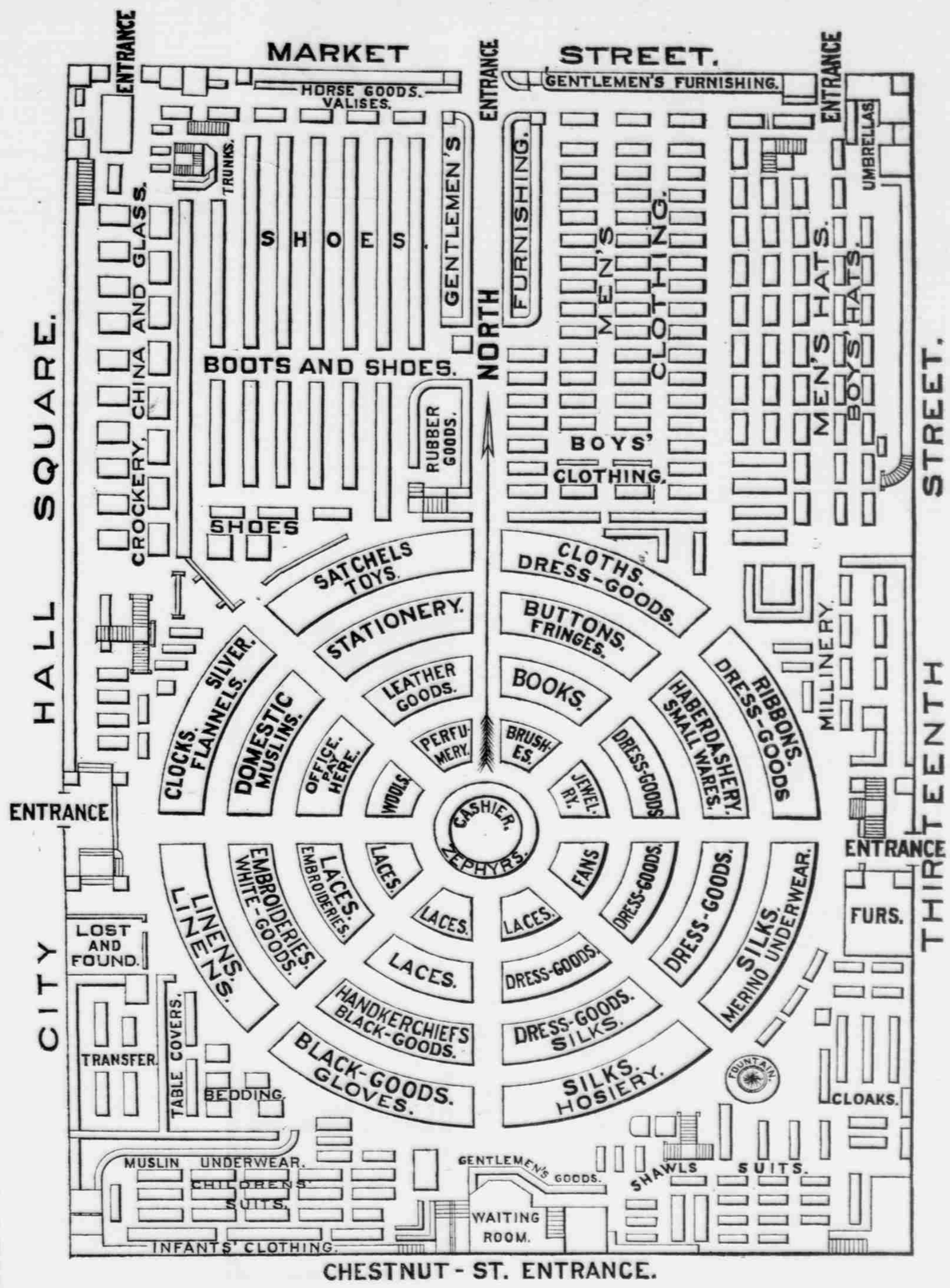
are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of this wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-5,'79.-1y.]

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GROUND PLAN
—OF—
JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.



THE STORE AND THE TRADE.

A study of this ground plan, incomplete as it is, will give you a better idea of the store, and of what is in it, than description can do. The store covers 2¼ acres; a basement is under, and galleries are over, a part. The whole affords somewhere about 5 acres of room.

This particular business is 4 years old; it began in 1876 with clothing; in 1877 it became a general store with such goods as you see in the plan, with carpets, upholstery, furniture, and kitchen-furnishing up-stairs. Since that time gallery after gallery has been added; and there is not an inch of room to spare anywhere. To the surprise of many, it has flourished while trade was languishing almost everywhere else.

To us there is no mystery about it; nothing surprising even; unless it be surprising that so conspicuous a business should ever be misunderstood. We do nothing more than simply to provide facilities for your getting what you want.

We don't mean to say that other facilities are not provided for distributing goods; but that's a different thing. We provide so that you get what you want, *exactly what you want!* In the first place we've got it. In the second place we send it. And if we send you the wrong thing, or if you think the charge is too much, you bundle it back to us.

We tell of these things in the newspapers, because there are thousands of you who don't know what we are doing: thousands of you don't know the character of the stock that fills these 5 acres; thousands of you who, therefore, buy where you pay more money.

We are every merchant's fair and open competitor. We do not expect to gather millions of trade from all over the country without meeting opposition and misrepresentation. Some will believe whatever is said against us. The only answer we make is: Send back whatever you don't want at the price.

We want your trade. You want our goods; or would want them, if you knew. No matter how far away you may be; you will do well to send to us for some things. We ask you to write to us about something you have present occasion for.

When we get in communication with you, we shall have one means of winning your trade, viz., by pleasing you. When we have won it, we shall have one means of keeping it, viz., by dealing with you as we deal with everybody: giving you large return for your money, and supplying your wants so intelligently that you will write us for what you want as naturally as you say "good morning" to your next-door neighbor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

The First Sleeping Car.

A writer in the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*, thus tells the story of the first sleeping car and its first public appearance:

"Speaking of railroads and the constant improvement in traveling facilities, brings up the recollection of the first sleeping car. I remember the date of its very first appearance, September 16, 1856. I was on my way West intending to grow up with the country, etc., and had arrived at Toledo early in the evening, behind time, and had two hours to pass before the departure of the train for Chicago. Sitting in the waiting room, watching the usual crowd of passengers, I had noticed a rather queer looking countryman, and somewhat to my surprise, he accosted me with the inquiry, 'Wouldn't you like to see something new?' Of course I would, and thinking only to beguile the time, I accompanied him out through the depot, among innumerable cars, one of which he opened, and lighting several lamps invited me to enter. Well, it was something new—a large car filled with a double tier of beds, bunks more properly speaking. The man was Woodruff, the now well known sleeping car patentee, and this was the first sleeping car, and its first appearance in public. Mr. Woodruff had, during several years past been obliged to accompany his wife, a chronic invalid, from Ohio to Philadelphia, for medical treatment, and her sufferings on the journey had constantly suggested the possibility of a more comfortable conveyance, that at last he had conceived the idea—undoubtedly borrowed largely from recollections of the sleeping accomodations on canal packets before the advent of railroads—of portable and adjustable berths, and buying an old car, he had worked out his idea, and had, only an hour previous, brought it in for a trial trip which was to be made that same night. Unfortunately his car was to be attached to the eastward train, and as I was bound in the opposite direction I could not share in the first trip.

"I was considerably amused in discovering that Mr. Woodruff, though very enthusiastic over his invention, did not at all seem to realize that he had practically revolutionized the entire system of travel, and had dealt almost a death blow to the passenger lake steamboats, which were then engaged in a heavy competition with the railroads. However, he had secured patents on the different features of his invention, and, like most inventors, had a prospect of a long and expensive series of litigations. And, like all inventors, his genius proved more profitable to others than himself.

"But all these annoyances are now happily past. The sleeping car is a permanent institution, and Mr. Woodruff still lives, and has reaped a rich reward."

The correspondent might have added that the first sleeping car constructed for Mr. Woodruff was built in Pittsburgh.

CHANGE OF FLOUR IN BECOMING BREAD.—In popular use, says Professor Horseford, we employ the word "bread" to qualify loaves which are served in slices. The rolls are much smaller. Both consist alike of crumb and crust. The crumb is made up of a multitude of cells of thin walls containing carbonic acid gas, the product of fermentation in the dough. These walls of the cells contain both gluten and starch and traces of dextrine and sugar. As a consequence of the treatment of water and application of heat, the starch grains, which in their normal condition are little sacs filled with minute granules of starch proper, have been sworn not to burst. Starch similarly treated by itself, as in the preparation for stiffening linen in the laundry, when dried in a thin layer upon glass plate, for example, is transparent and presents a glazed surface. When this glazed material is removed with a knife blade, it is seen to be stiff and horny. The gluten, which is with it in the crumb of bread, and which may be conceived to be continuous however thin throughout the wall of the cell, has been, by the process of baking, dehydrated; that is, the heat to which it had been subjected has driven out a certain amount of water, which chemically sustains something like the same relation to the gluten from which it has been expelled that the water expelled by heat from alum crystals sustains to the original body of alum. This is the condition of the gluten from the crumb in the interior of the loaf at the instant of its removal from the oven. On drying, it abstracts the water from the starch with which it is coated or intimately mixed, as the roasted alum absorbs the water that is sprinkled upon it. The starch, by this process, being dried and stiffened, gives its support to the walls of the cell, and renders the texture of the stale loaf more firm than that of the fresh loaf.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

The yelk of an egg binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe in a dry towel.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

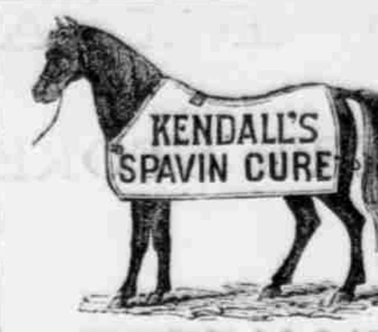
There is greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

If the hands are kept in water while peeling and slicing onions the eyes will not suffer. It is particularly desirable that this should be done when preparing small onions to pickle.

HOW MUCH WILL KEEP A HORSE.—A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose one can keep his horses cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it full at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of hay would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of hay. We estimate, also, that it will take three and a half tons cat-straw and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds, so that it will take over one hundred and fifty-five bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.

OATS AND WHEAT.—The experiment has been made of sowing oats and wheat together with a view to gain a winter covering for the wheat. The seed, in proportion of one part of oats to two parts of wheat, was sown in the fall and the oats sprang up and were killed by the early frosts, the stalks and leaves lying on the ground all winter, keeping the snow from blowing away and preventing the sun from thawing the frozen ground. In the spring the dead oats made a good top dressing for the growing wheat. The crop of wheat secured on the following season was reported to be excellent, while wheat on adjoining land, planted in the usual manner, was of no value.



KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW:

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans' District.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 29, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure—one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 3, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.

Yours truly, CHAS. H. BARNARD, "The" Druggist.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

ON HUMAN FLESH.

PATTEN'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we have ever used. Yours truly,

REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mill, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, rheumatism in man, or for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, being as mild in its action as it is certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy for man as well as beast has ever to our knowledge met with such unqualified success.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [9-10-14m.]



Is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 PER CENT. MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS FEED!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a FIRST-CLASS thing.—GEORGE BOND, Germantown, Pa.

I have used two packs of your Cattle Powder on my cow and chickens. THE COW GAVE NEARLY TWICE THE QUANTITY OF MILK she did before. My chickens were dying, but were CURED IMMEDIATELY after I had used the powder.

Yours, truly, JONAS PASOUR, Dallas, N. C.

I have used your Cattle Powder and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Tried it on poultry for many complaints, with SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE.—JON. WEAVER, Berryville, Pa.

Last summer you sent me a package of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—Mrs. WM. KNAPP, Orange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter CURED THE CHICKEN CHOLERA. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

Address, for a pamphlet, F. A. MILLER, 331 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. [7-9,'80.-1y.]

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders; that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AFTER all other liniments have failed, TRY DR. WARE'S
ELECTRIC RELIEF

By taking internally it will cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramp, colic, asthma, phthisic, influenza, spasms, sick headache, morning sickness, heartburn, sour stomach, pain in the back and sunstroke. Applied externally, it will relieve you of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, lumbago, earache, toothache, inflamed breasts, mumps, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, frost bites, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, wounds, contracted tendons, leucorrhoea, swollen joints, stings and bites of insects. Sold by druggists and storekeepers generally. Wholesale depot, N. W. corner 3rd and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-9½m.]

Dr. Ware's Pulmonalis

is a household word with those who have used it, because it does its work quickly and effectually in cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pains in the Breast, Consumption, and Bleeding of the Lungs. Only 10 cents a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. cor. 3rd and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-9½m.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-1f.]

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

For sale by GEO. A. KELLY & CO., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and DR. WM. LEMMON, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [7-2,'80.-1y.]

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,
Burlington, Vt.

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

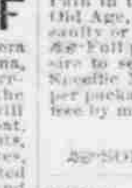
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

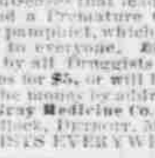
October 24, 1879.-1y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co.,
Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE RATIONAL TREATMENT

Cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Womb Disease, Sexual Weakness and Nervous Exhaustion. No patent-medicine scheme; but remedies prescribed to suit each case.

Address H. LANDIS, M. D., Reading, Pa. Write your full name, P. O., State and Co., in plain hand.

Dr. JONES' TARAXCANUM TONIC

or DYSPEPSIA MEDICINE, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pains in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price, 75 cts. Sold by Druggists. [7-2,'80.-1y.]

How to Make, Refine and Keep Cider and Wines.

In regard to the "Larken Cider," the method of making it is wholly an unwritten and practically imparted secret, just as much as that of watch-making, or any other. The people are not practically, but only theoretically, hard to educate. An illustration of this we see every day in their ludicrous efforts to mimic the fashions.

Among the first requisites in either cider or winemaking is a *perfect* juice from fruit in its perfection; and of this state the novice is a poor judge. Some kinds of fruit, as grapes, must be dead ripe; but not so with apples. They must have their sprightliest flavor, and be so mixed in variety as to blend together into the desired flavor, and which must never be either lost or changed.—Drugs and clarifiers spoil wines, and cider is only a synonym for the wine of the apple, as "perry" is for the pear.—There is, however, a distinction of usage between wine and cider wine, which consists of the addition of water and sugar to cider.

If it be attempted to make cider out of season, or of unripe fruit, sugar becomes a necessity to preserve it from the acetous fermentation; and spices and alcoholic liquors have the same effect. But the true wine of any fruit is the perfected juices after they have undergone the vinous fermentation by slow and gradual changes in a protected situation of stillness and rest. Yet the best I can do for the people is to recommend the use of spices and sugars to taste, because I know they will not have the juices of which I speak, or even if they have a very fair juice, will, it may be they will, attempt to scour out a fousty cask with a "log-chain," in which to keep it; or, worst of all, attempt to clean an old water-cask, in which the seeds of decay and water bacteriae are too firmly established for anything short of fire to eradicate. Nature is perfect in all her appointments and finalities, and they who come the nearest to a knowledge and compliance with her facts will succeed the best in their accomplishments. The cleanest cask is one that has *once* been filled with an alcohol liquor, to save the wood of which it is made from any taste. Apples must be mashed, not cut or scraped, with metal spuds or rollers, and then lie a few hours in the pumice in a cool place to oxidize, but not to sour.

Cider must be strained, settled and decanted or drawn off the sediment, and immediately taken to a cool place of rest to ferment, which process will require at least a month or more. Then rack off into a clean cask and add your spices and alcoholic liquors—not more than a heaping tablespoonful of the former, nor a quart of the latter to a barrel of the juice. For the apple-juice, powdered and scraped zinzibar root is the best spice, and pure apple brandy, (from the cider), the stronger the better—the best liquor to add; but mind, these are only necessary to an imperfect juice; while a clean and preserved vessel is necessary to the best. After racking, bung up and keep tightly bunged always until ready for bottling, which will require one year at least, or more. If the fermentation is incomplete, the wine will strain the case, in which case bore a gimlet hole in the top stave near the quarter hoop; let the gas off and recork. When bottled—as at all times—rest in the cool, dark cellar or vault is absolutely necessary to the best results, and we know but one end to its keeping, of which the epicure is the best judge.

S. F. LARKIN.

Delaware County, Pa.

N. B.—Good cider cannot be made in warm weather, and no wine can be racked in warm or cloudy weather.

"On this subject there will be found diversity of opinion, and I dare not claim to be the best authority. Many prefer mustard seed and other spices—all of which has been published many times by different ones. The question is, whether it is better to take the means to obtain a perfect, natural juice, or to try to remedy an imperfect one by chemistry?—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BORROWING.—There are some people to whom borrowing seems as natural as breathing; who might almost be said to make a profession of it; who appear to have a decided preference for the goods with which the gods provided others; who are never so well satisfied as when using the tools of others; who feel more secure from the assaults of the weather under another's umbrella, better mounted on a friend's horse, better dressed in another's finery; who would sooner borrow a book than read their own; who might naturally be supposed to hanker after another man's shoes. It does not by any means follow that the ready borrower is always the willing lender. Farmer Roughenough may have used his neighbor's harness as long as it would hold together, but if it is hinted that he should make a return of his new plough, he begins to feel as if some imposition were being practiced upon him; for the first time in his life, perhaps, he begins to look through the spectacles of the lender. There is the person who borrows of you in order to be on intimate terms; the one who borrows only to oblige, not to seem superior to his neighbors; he who borrows car tickets and postage stamps—things too trifling to make an impression on his robust intellect; who damages whatever is lent him, and pays no attention to the fact; will bring your horse home lamed, as if that were the normal condition of horses, return your umbrella with dislocated ribs, your books with finger-prints and pencil-marks. The borrower has usually a bad memory, and a worse conscience; the fact of his being obliged to borrow at all arises generally from improvidence, a lack of forethought, or an abuse of his own property; and he who takes no care of his own will hardly be scrupulous in the care of another's. In the meantime we encounter not only those who borrow your personal effects and your household Penates, but your opinions, your witticisms, which they kindly pass off as their own; who "never think of thinking for themselves at all" since it is so much easier to adopt somebody else's thoughts, with the advantage of not being expected to return them. Doubtless, the borrower was sent into the world to discipline those whom his tricks and ways irritate; and it is barely possible that if the soul of the good housekeeper were not wrung at times by the temporary surrender of some possession into heedless hands, she might also be found among the number of those who piece out their own negligence and wastefulness by taking advantage of the better management of their friends.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—Sin has a great many tools; but a lie is the handle which fits them all.

Hope sticks to a man closer than anything we know of—except corns.

Ceremonies differ in every country; but true politeness is ever the same.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

People are never playing the fool so much as when they think themselves extra wise.

Let your will lead whither necessity would drive, and you will always preserve your liberty.

It is with youth as with plants; from the first fruits they bear we learn what may be expected in future.

The firefly only shines when on the wing. So is it with the mind: when once we rest we darken.

False shame and fear of blame cause more bad actions than good, but virtue never blushes but for evil.

PITCH PINE.

From Wilmington, N. C., southward and nearly all the way to Florida, the pitch-pine trees, with their blazed sides, attract the attention of the traveler. The land for long stretches are almost worthless, and the only industry, beyond small patches of corn or cotton, is the "boxing" of the pitch-pine trees for the gum, as it is called, and the manufacture of turpentine and resin. There are several kinds of pine trees, including the white spruce, yellow, Rommany and pitch pine. The latter is the only valuable one for boxing, and differs a little from the yellow pine, with which it is sometimes confounded at the North. The owners of these pine lands generally lease the privilege for the business, and receive about $125 for a crop, which consists of 10,000 boxes. The boxes are cavities cut into the tree near the ground in such a way as to hold about a quart, and from one to four boxes are cut in each tree, the number depending on its size. One man can attend to and gather the crop of 10,000 boxes during the season, which lasts from March to September. About three quarts of the pitch or gum is the average production of each box, but to secure this amount the bark of the tree above must be hacked away a little every fortnight. Doing this so often, and for successive seasons, removes the bark as high as can be easily reached, while the quantity of the gum constantly decreases, in that it yields less spirit, as the turpentine is called, and then the trees are abandoned. The gum is scraped out of the boxes with a sort of wooden spoon, and at the close of the season, after the pitch on the exposed surface of the tree has become hard, it is removed by scraping and is only fit for resin, producing no spirit. The gum sells for $1.50 a barrel to the distillers. From sixteen barrels of the crude gum, which is about the average quantity of the stills, eighty gallons of turpentine and ten barrels of resin are made. The resin sells for from $1.40 to $5 per barrel, according to quality, and just a sent pays for cost of gum and distilling, leaving the spirit, which sells for forty cents a gallon, as the profit of the business. Immense quantities of resin await shipment along the line, and the pleasant odor enters the car windows as we are whirled along. After the trees are unfit for further boxing, and are not suitable for lumber, they are sometimes used to manufacture tar, but the business is not very profitable, and is only done by large companies, who can thus utilize their surplus labor. The trees are cut up into wood, which is piled into a hole in the ground and covered with earth, and then burned, the same as charcoal is burned in New York. The heat sweats out the gum, which, uniting with the smoke, runs off through a sprout provided for the purpose. A cord of wood will make two barrels of tar, which sells for $1.50 a barrel, and costs thirty-seven and a half cents to make. The charcoal is then sold for cooking purposes.

SOD HOUSES.—On the prairies, far from the woods, where log cabins are impracticable, the sod house is made as a substitute. To build one, a man goes on to the prairie with his team and breaking plow, and turns a straight, smooth sod some three or four inches thick. This sod is very tough. When sufficient has been turned over, the sod is cut into squares and laid up in a wall as though it were flat stones. Door frames and window frames are set in as the wall rises. When the height of one story is reached a small timber is set up at each end and a ridge pole placed upon them, and the sod wall built up or into the gable. On this ridge there rest smaller poles for rafters, and on these sod is laid in courses, the courses overlapping each other like shingles, "so many inches to the weather." The only money outlay is caused by windows and doors. If well built, the house will stand for years. Besides, one may "sweeten to taste." In the ruder huts the walls are left uncovered. In others some are covered with cheap cloth, some with building paper and wall paper pasted over it, while some are plastered and made as comfortable as any room need to be. Once inside you would not know but you were in a stone or brick house. Then you will sometimes find elegant furniture, the remains of better days; sometimes a piano and the skill to play it; choice books, which indicate literary taste; the latest papers and magazines, which show that the inmates keep up with the times.—Indeed, it is surprising to know how many families of refinement and cultured taste, being unfortunate, make a fresh start in life on the vast prairies.

A NEW PAYING OCCUPATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The handsome Nickel Plated New Home Lamp, being introduced to the public this season, is the most meritorious article ever offered Agents to make money with, is safer and more convenient than the Student Lamp, which has heretofore had the reputation of being the Safest Lamp made, and has a clamp to attach it to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Organ, Desk, etc. The fear of the ordinary lamp being accidently upset or thrown from the table is entirely relieved by this simple clamp contrivance. It can be adjusted to throw the light just where it is wanted to suit the eyes and can be converted into a handsome wall lamp. It has the best argand burner, a filling indicator, and convenient match box, and its price is within the reach of every one. It has been fully tested and editorially endorsed by the "Western Christian Advocate," "Am. Christian Review," "Herald and Presbyter," "Journal and Messenger" and "Christian Standard," the leading religious papers of Cincinnati, and is endorsed by the Mayor and Post-master of Cincinnati, the Agent of the American Express Company and Presidents of Insurance Companies, as being the Safest, Most Convenient and best Lamp made.

There are three reasons why Agents should seek such an article to canvass for—first, for its absolute safety and great convenience it is needed in every home; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One southern Agent writes, it sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war; another writes, it beats the palmy days of the Sewing Machine, its rapid sale, its low price, and liberal terms surprise old Agents.

Address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper, and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in. [9-17.-13t.]

DISCOVERED IN A DREAM.—The Gold Hill *News* of September 18th relates the following tale, extraordinary if true, and offers it as a hard nut for mental philosophers to crack: "About midnight, and just after the accident in the Consolidated Imperial night before last, the wife of Mat. Winnie was found by Officer Sheehan on her way to the Imperial works. She said she had been awakened just before by her husband, who came all mangled to her bedside and told her he had been killed in the mine. She had got up, dressed herself and started to ascertain the truth of what she was indeed only too well convinced was true. Mr. Sheehan went with her to the works, ascertained there that there had in reality been a fearful accident, that Mr. Winnie was indeed killed, and then took the trembling little woman to her children and to her desolate home. Mrs. Winnie had not been told of the accident except as above mentioned until after she met Officer Sheehan."

For Grown PERSONS or the Youngest CHILDREN.
use the old and safe

Dr. Fitler's Soothing Carminative.

It can be given with perfect safety to your baby if only two or three days old. It does not stupefy, but the little thing will go to sleep naturally, and get awake laughing. It cures DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, no matter how long standing, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT, WIND COLIC, fretting and crying of infants (which is always a sign of pain), GREEN STOOL, SOUR VOMITING, SLEEPLESSNESS, and all complaints of the stomach or BOWELS.

Price, 25 cts. a bottle—*a safe and certain cure.* It is the oldest remedy in use, and is recommended by PHYSICIANS. Sold by DRUGGISTS and STOREKEEPERS.

TRY SIMPSON'S LICORICE WORM LOZENGES.
They are pleasant, safe and sure. 25 cts.
Depot, 409 N. Third St., Philad'a, Pa.

Lozenges for sale by N. J. Fenimore and V. S. Barker & Bro., Ebensburg. [1-23.-1y.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

SHEET METALS,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

B. J. LYNCH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

Altoona Penn'a

Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I am confident that I can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. B. J. LYNCH.

Altoona, April 12, 1880.-tf.

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WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Guide to Success,
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Is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensible to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

We pay all freight charges. [8-6.-6m.]

SMOKE THE
Little Builder Cigar,

One Hundred for $2.00;
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HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.25;
Other Brands from $2.50 up.
Delivered to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of price.

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We want GOOD MEN TO SELL
CIGARS to DEALERS.
$105 A month and expenses.
SAMPLES FREE.
Cut This Notice Out
And send it with your application; also send a 3c. stamp to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED
$50 to $125 a Month.
ENCYCLOPEDIA
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Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 200 in one town, another 132 in 36 days, another 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.

Office on 14th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues. [5-7.-tf.]

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.



Ayer's
Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.



H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

Good FARM PROPERTE S

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 21, 1880.-1y.

FRUIT CANS!
FRUIT CANS!

I am now prepared to furnish all who want to buy with good

FIRST CLASS FRUIT CANS,

—MADE OF THE—

VERY BEST QUALITY CHARCOAL TIN.

Don't be humbugged with cheap penitentiary-made cans when by paying a little more you can get good home-made cans worth double the money. Persons wishing the cheap cans, the same as are sold at other places for 90 cents per dozen, can get them from me for 50 cents per dozen.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 16, 1880.-3m.

CIDER MILLS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE

Best Cider Mill

IN THE COUNTRY,

And any person wishing to purchase one this Fall will consult his own interests by calling at my store, examining samples on exhibition, and leaving his

ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON,

So that there will be no delay in supplying all in due time with this *ne plus ultra* Cider Mill.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1880.-3m.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CREERY, Surgeon Dentist, Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Loretto professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following—Tuesday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.



All persons needing dental work will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest possible prices.

[5-21,'80.-tf.] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1880.-1y.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [12-5,'79.-1y.]

Cathedral and Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Pisa is one of the quietest, cleanest and handsomest cities in Italy. It was formerly much frequented by English and Americans for its soft climate and mild winter air. "The gravity of Pisa, as Forsyth says, "pervades every street, but its magnificence is now confined to one sacred corner. There stand the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the Leaning Tower, and the Campo Santo; all built of the same marble, all varieties of the same architecture, all venerable with years, and fortunate both in their majesty and their solitude."

The Cathedral was begun in 1063 and consecrated in 1118 by Pope Gelasius II, the funds for building it having been derived from the sale of [illegible] laden with rich merchandise, which the Pisans captured from the Saracens at the taking of Palermo and dedicated as a thank-offering to God.

The Cathedral is a Latin cross, with a cupola at the meeting of the nave and transepts. The marble, originally white, has taken on a beautiful soft creamy tint with time. The large doors of bronze, sculptured over the subject of the life of our Lord and his Blessed Mother. The interior is three hundred and eleven feet in length, and two hundred and thirty-seven feet wide at the transepts, but the harmonious [illegible] of all its details gives it an appearance of much greater magnitude. The [illegible] has five aisles, separated by noble pillars. A hundred windows of stained glass admit a dim, religious light through the solemn colonnades, while [illegible] chapels, historical tombs, paintings and sculpture work claim on every side the visitor's attention.

The Baptistery was begun in [illegible] and rises from a platform of marble steps, in the form of a circular temple of three stories, broken by decorated pillars and fretted windows. The bronze doors are richly ornamented with reliefs from the history of Christ and of St. John the Baptist. The cupola rises to the height of one hundred and two feet from the pavement, and the echoes of [illegible] and solemn piece of ecclesiastical chant reproduced beneath it at certain points are wonderfully sweet, and [illegible] passed by the notes of the silver trumpets under St. Peter's dome at the elevation of the Host, when the Pope pontificates.

The famous Leaning Tower is quite as beautiful as it is extraordinary. It was begun in 1174, and is built entirely of white marble, now delicately stained with age. The foundation having [illegible] on one side while the work was [illegible] one-third up, the tower began to incline, but the architect, nothing daunted, strengthened the masonry by [illegible] clamps, which preserve it from falling, although it is thirteen feet out of the perpendicular. A flight of two hundred and ninety-three marble steps leads to the top, whence there is an extensive view over the city and country, and even to the blue Mediterranean beyond. —*Illustrated Catholic Family Annual for 1881.*

NEVADA'S NATURAL PHENOMENA.—Nevada is a land of curious natural phenomena. Her rivers have no visible outlet to the ocean. She has no lakes of any magnitude. She has vast stretches of alkali deserts, however, that give every indication of having been the beds or bottoms of either seas or lakes. Down in Lincoln county there is a spring of ice-cold water that bubbles up over a rock and disappears on the other side, and no one has been able to find where the water goes. At another point in the same country is a large spring, about twenty feet square, that is apparently only some eighteen or twenty inches in depth, with sandy bottom. The sand can be plainly seen, but on looking closer it is perceived that this sand is in a perpetual state of unrest. No bottom has ever been found to this spring. It is said that a teamster, on reaching the spring one day, deceived by its apparent shallowness, concluded to soak up one of his wagon wheels to cure the looseness of its tire. He therefore took it off and rolled it into the, as he thought, shallow water. He never laid eyes on that wagon wheel again. Our mountains are full of caves and caverns, many of which have been explored to a great distance. Speaking of caves, a [illegible] was held last spring over in Hamilton valley. During its progress quite a number of cattle were missed and for a time an unavailing search was made for them. At last they were traced to the mouth of a natural tunnel or cave in the mountain. The herders entered the cave, and following it for a long distance, at last found the cattle. It appears that they had probably entered the cave which was very narrow, in search of water. It had finally narrowed so that they could proceed no further. Neither could they turn around to get out. They had been missed some days, and if they had not been found must inevitably have perished in a short time. As it was they were extracted from their predicament with difficulty, by the herders squeezing past and getting in front of them and scaring them into a retrograde movement by flapping their hats in the faces of the stupid bovines.—*[illegible] Leader.*

KEEP THE BEST HEIFERS.—Save heifer calves only from the best milkers, and then weeding out the poorest of these, will soon lay the foundation for a choice dairy herd. And let us make the further important point, that selecting a pure-bred male from an especial good milking strain, and then selecting the heifer calves from the best milkers, and following up this mode of breeding for even ten years with males from the same strain of blood, the blood of the progeny becomes unified and intensified to a degree of prepondency almost equal to a thoroughbred. The dairyman may then place a strong reliance upon the milking quality of the future progeny. He has thus moulded a breed to suit his own wants. When dairymen shall proceed on this systematic plan of growing their own dairy herds, we shall hear much less of the unprofitableness of the dairy. Of course great care must be taken to study the wants of these young animals as to food and shelter. Good food and care are necessary to show the capacity of any strain of blood. The best blood will soon deteriorate under unskillful feeding. The heifer calves from the best milkers should be generously fed from the beginning with such food as will grow the frame and muscles, consequently nitrogenous food is most important. Skim milk, oil meal, wheat bran, oats, barley and clover are all good. Whey must always be fed with more nitrogenous food.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FLOURING WHEAT.—A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* says that farmers who do not purchase their family flour will find it to be a very good plan to get their year's grist floured at one time. This has been my practice for several years, and I could not be induced to go back to the old way. There is a saving of several days' time in going to mill, a better grade of flour is made, and then the flour improves with age if properly kept. I generally wait until about the first of November and then go to mill and put in the day seeing the grist ground and sacking the flour myself. Have your miller make an extra good grade of "middlings" for you, and sack that also. It will make an excellent addition to your buckwheat cakes next winter, and come handy about the house in various ways. The flour should be put in paper sacks, and corded up in some cool, dry place out of the way of rats and mice. If you have a good miller, try my plan; others will buy your flour.